ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916 No. 2

Important Changes in Original Package Prices

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ACID, CARBOLIC
ACID, SALICYLIC
ACID, TARTARIC, SECOND HANDS
CANTHARIDES, RUSSIAN
CELERY SEED
CHLORAL HYDRATE
DAMIANA LEAVES
ERGOT, RUSSIAN
FORMALDEHYDE, SECOND HANDS
OLIBANUM GUM, TEARS
HYDROQUINONE
IPECAC ROOT, RIO, CARTAGENA
LICORICE ROOT, SELECT
LINDEN FLOWERS WITH LEAVES
POTASSIUM CITRATE
OIL OF WINTERGREEN, SYNTHETIC
RHATANY ROOT
SAGE, GRINDING
SODIUM CITRATE
SODIUM SALICYLATE, SECOND HANDS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
VANILLA BEANS, BOURBON
WAX, JAPAN

ADVANCED

ACID, BENZOIC
CAMPHOR
CREAM OF TARTAR, SECOND HANDS
GLYCERIN, REFINED, CRUDE
MENTHOL
ORRIS ROOT, VERONA
OIL OF CEDAR LEAF
OIL OF JUNIPER BERRY
RESORCIN
SAFFRON, VALENCIA
SODIUM BENZOATE
TURPENTINE, VENICE

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REACHING OUT FOR THE WORLD'S MARKETS

The enactment of the tariff on coal tar products by Congress just previous to its adjournment some days ago carries with it many hopes for the commercial future of this country. It is also an indication of the consideration that is being given to the subject of trade expansion by the nations of the world. Manufacturing countries, especially, are already studying their economic possibilities, and in attempting to divide the world markets, are classifying the nations into various groups which are to be separated by tariff walls or other divisional lines which may best meet the conditions that face them.

Evidence of this movement is seen in the work of the London Chamber of Commerce which, as recent cabled despatches indicate, is urging the British Government to enact legislation along these lines. In this quest for post war trade domination, the proposal of the London Chamber constitutes the most complete programme that has as yet reached this country and which, if enacted into law by Great Britain, would modify or cause to be abrogated all of the most favored nation treaties to which that country is now a party. In short, this proposal carries with it the abandonment of England's historic policy of free trade and puts in place thereof a series of graded tariffs based somewhat upon the present war groupings of the nations. British trade domination also would be furthered under the Chamber's plan by a reorganization of the consular service of that country, the passage of anti-dumping laws, and the starting of the necessary governmental machinery to maintain the ascendancy of England's commerce and manufactured products. In addition to the discriminatory tariffs proposed, subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain would not be allowed to live or trade in England except under license and enemy business houses would not be allowed to engage in trade except under license issued against a deposit.

This proposal is significant of the trend of England's economic thought and plans, which, though they may yet be only in the incubatory stage, are sufficient to arrest the attention of the thinking citizen of every neutral nation, particularly of the United States. In the opinion of many, this country already has sufficient evidence to show that its trade with other neutral countries has suffered at the hands of the belligerent nations in violation of the usages of international law, but these restrictions are not to be compared with those which might follow if our trade interests are not given due consideration in the line-up of the most favored nations in the legislation and treaties that are to become effective after the war. As representatives of a great commercial nation, rich in natural resources and equipped with indomitable energy, our statesmen and economists have before them problems which will require the greatest wisdom and patriotism to solve successfully.

OUR COAL TAR COLOR INDUSTRY

There is no doubt but that the domestic production of coal tar colors has been wonderfully increased during the last year or two, but withal only a mere entrance has been

gained in the vast field of this industry. So far operations have been confined mostly to the manufacture of aniline products, the anthracene and naphthalene derivatives are yet to be developed, and some of the most popular colors were of the latter. With the development of the anthracene and naphthalene branches of the industry the domestic production of coal tar colors may be said to be well under way. For the reason that this has not been undertaken, but all efforts apparently centered in the production of anilines, we have heard oft repeated remarks that an American coal tar color industry will never be established. One prominent importer of German dyes is reported to have said that the production of coal tar colors in this country will not amount to more than six per cent of the amount required. Had he modified his statement and said six per cent of the colors required he would have been nearer the truth. There seems to be but little question as to the ability of American producers to equal the whole amount required and that within a year or two, but there lies the danger. The production of this vast quantity in the limited number of aniline derivatives in the end cannot do other than surfeit the market with a similarity of colors.

In Germany there has been formed a combination of all color manufacturers; in England a gigantic plant is being built with aid from the government; in Japan the industry is subsidized. In other countries support is given in various ways. Is it possible for individual American efforts, without co-operation and a co-ordination of all interest, to compete with such formidable rivals? Already instances of unrestrained and misdirected energies of individual efforts are exemplified in the cases of carbolic acid and aniline oil. These products offered the biggest and most immediate returns and overproduction and consequent losses have been recorded in both.

Practically all the intermediates can be manufactured in this country, but in each instance almost an entirely different equipment is needed, involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars. One company is said to have spent a quarter of a million dollars in preparation for the manufacture of one intermediate alone. The demand for intermediates will increase as color making progresses, but the roadside will be strewn with the wreckage of individual efforts if pursued in the same manner as in the making of aniline oil. The need for co-operation and co-ordination is more pronounced since Congress has refused to give that protection which a scientific study of the situation has decreed is essential to the establishment of a successful domestic coal tar color enterprise, and particularly in the development of the anthracene and naphthalene colors.

THE MAKING OF CHEMICALS IN JAPAN

Japan has undertaken the manufacture of chemicals with that serious, thorough, painstaking method so characteristic of the Japanese in all their occupations, and the goal is nothing short of absolute independence and successful competition for a share of the world's trade, not only for the present, but in the future when normal conditions are again restored. Their activities in the chemical field will run the gamut of the chemical list and nothing will be too small or inconsequential to merit their attention. The experimental stage is already well advanced and the wide range given to their operations is attested by the numerous and diverse character of the chemicals admittedly under production. The list of chemicals which Japan has consented to make public as now being manufactured in that country embraces products that represent nearly every class of chemicals and includes coal tar colors, coal tar medicinal and industrial derivatives and synthetics, medicinal and industrial acids, bases and salts of both organic and inorganic bases, alkaloids, higher alcohols, essential oils, and many correlative products.

Sufficient progress has been made in the manufacture of chemicals to permit of the exportation of quite a few, among which may be mentioned acetic, nitric and sulphuric acids, alum, ethyl alcohol, glycerin, iodin, iodoform, oil of peppermint, potassium, prussiate yellow, and sodium peroxide. Two years before the war Japan began the manufacture of potassium chlorate and in the last normal year her output was 800 tons and her imports amounted to 3,000 tons. Japan's production this year, it is estimated, will equal the latter amount.

The other chemicals are said to be in the experimental stage, but the experimenting is on a lower cost of production, and Japan will not be content until she is satisfied that she can meet, successfully, every competitive reduction. Of the experiences Japan has had with a declining market, two may be selected which may or may not have pointed out the moral, but which, perhaps, have left her under the impression that the cost of production does not always guide the fixing of prices in the American market. When Japan first invaded this market with yellow potassium prussiate at one dollar a pound, domestic quotations were around $1.50 a pound. In a few weeks they had dropped to 90 cents and today it can be bought for 65 cents or 70 cents a pound. Japan is, and has been, manufacturing acetanilid. The last week in March local dealers were asking $2.75 a pound, the first week in May $2 and $2.25 were quoted, last week the asking price was 60 cents a pound. Therefore representatives of Japanese manufacturers will not discuss or compare prices of Japanese products with those of other makes.

Japan's objective is not the present nor the near future, she is looking ahead and preparing for the inevitable, that drop in chemical values which will come with the struggle for the world's trade. In this she will be aided by subsidies from the Government for her coal tar industry and by almost unlimited capital in other fields of chemical manufacture and backed by that indomitable spirit with which she overcomes seemingly insurmountable barriers. China and Russia are now the principal export markets for her chemicals and when the time is opportune other outlets will be exploited.

ENGLAND'S TRADE INTERFERENCE

Sweden is the only neutral country, not excepting the United States, which has retaliated against England's interference with neutral trade. Because Sweden has affirmed its right to settle its own problems of neutrality in its own way England has declared its policy to be unneutral. The two countries have been at odds ever since the war, and relations approached the breaking point when Sweden held up British mails bound for Russia in retaliation for England's action in barring the entry of noncontraband goods into Scandinavia, which Sweden held to be an improper invasion of her neutral rights.

England is pulling the strings still tighter by the issuance of an order that licenses will not be granted for the export of certain articles of merchandise to Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Holland. Among the articles thus embargoed are a number handled by the trades which come within the scope of this journal. To Denmark the exportation of animal oils and fats, borate of lime, borax and boron compounds, sulphur, powdered talc and oil seeds is forbidden. Sweden is to be cut off from supplies of antimony, carnauba wax, turpentine and turpentine oil. Norway must not receive borax and boron compounds, powdered talc, etc. Holland will not be allowed to import fish oil, sulphur, spirits, powdered talc, etc. Many foodstuffs are included in the embargo list.

These restrictions have been agreed to by the Allies and will apply to all shipments from the United States. The further interference of England with our trade in noncontraband merchandise has aroused the officials at Washington, news dispatches declare, and may call for reprisals on the part of this Government as authorized in the Thomas amendment to the new general revenue bill.

MANDAMUS ASKED FOR TO PREVENT ENFORCEMENT OF NARCOTIC RULING

N. A. R. D. Backs Suit to Determine Legality of Decision Declaring Narcotic Prescriptions Must Not Be Refilled Without Physician's Order

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18—A petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury to abrogate Treasury Decisions Nos. 2309, 2213, and 2172, has been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by George B. Ashley, through Attorneys Eugene C. Brokmeyer, counsel for the N. A. R. D., and Leonard J. Mather. Ashley seeks the right to have a prescription, calling for the use of a narcotic, refilled without paying an additional doctor's fee, the actual requirement of the Treasury Decisions in question.

These decisions were promulgated, among others, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and issued with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic law. The first of these prohibited the refilling of a prescription calling for a mixture of ingredients containing a narcotic drug in a quantity exempted by section 6 of the Harrison law. This was the subject of protest on the part of the drug trade generally who appeared before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and declared that preparations and remedies containing a narcotic drug in a quantity exempted by section 6, included prescriptions.

This ruling was subsequently modified by the Treasury Department and there was prohibited the refilling of a prescription for a medicinal preparation containing a narcotic drug unless such preparation is prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia, the National Formulary, or other recognized or established formula usually carried in stock by a druggist and sold without a prescription, provided such preparation is dispensed in good faith for medicinal purposes only. The Treasury Department further defined preparations and remedies within the intent of section 6 of the Harrison anti-narcotic act to be ready-made compound mixtures prepared in the manner stated.

It is declared in this petition that Treasury Decision No. 2309, incorporating Treasury Decisions Nos. 2213 and 2172, grafts upon the law as made and enacted a harsh, arbitrary and class distinction in favor of physicians and detrimental to both druggists and the worthy needy, suffering and poor citizen, in that it prevents the latter from having refilled any proper medicinal prescription under the Harrison law as theretofore prescribed for his or her particular ailment, disease or illness unless there first be paid another and additional fee to the doctor (which course is often beyond the means of the afflicted one), to deprive the druggist of his proper profit from the refilling of the prescription as originally given, and thus cause increased suffering to the one ailing which proper and sufficient medicine would result in relieving; or, on the other hand, mulct the poor and deserving citizen (always the least able to bear it) out of additional moneys for the fees and emoluments of the doctors for merely rewriting what before had been given after proper examination, diagnosis, and full fee paid therefor.

It is also declared that the Treasury Decisions in question represent a vehicle by which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have exceeded their authority by going beyond the scope and intent of the Harrison Act, and contended that if it should be held that they have not exceeded their authority in issuing these, they have invaded the police powers of the States and thereby made both the law and the decisions unconstitutional.

It is stated in the petition filed with the court that the relator is a poor man and suffering from a serious and stubborn cough, consulted a doctor professionally who prescribed on one of his regular blanks, as follows: "Ammonium chloride, one dram; morphine sulphate, one-quarter grain; syrup of scillae, one-half ounce, and syrup of pruni. virg., one and one-half ounces. Dose, 1 teaspoonful every two hours."

It is averred that the petitioner is unable to pay the additional fee to the physician necessary to secure each new prescription of this same kind and brings this action to seek relief under the law.

Justice McCoy has cited Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and Commissioner of Internal Revenue W. H. Osborn to show cause October 6 why a writ of mandamus should not issue.

ENGLAND BUYING AMERICAN DYESTUFFS

New York Dealer, Returning From Great Britain, Says That Country Will Continue To Be a Good Customer, Especially in Vegetable Products

P. H. Ross, of W. A. Ross and Brother, dealers in dyestuffs, 11 South William, returned recently from a trip to England and reports conditions very favorable for a continuation of dye exports to that country, particularly of vegetable dyestuffs. Considerable progress has been made in England in the manufacture of dyestuffs, but Mr. Ross is of the opinion that there will always be a demand for the better class of dyestuffs of American manufacture. Mr. Ross said that there was quite a quantity of American dyes now in the market for which there was a steady outlet and that with the advance of the season the demand, no doubt, would greatly increase.

Prices in England, as here, he said, had declined on all materials offered but that British merchants were predicting firmer values this fall. He said that the manufacture of coal tar colors had also been increased but that the Government-aided company, the British Dyes Limited, had not as yet succeeded in adding to its output as the erection of the buildings and installation of equipments were still incomplete.

Mr. Ross was much impressed with the views of the large consumers in regard to the uses of vegetable dyeing materials. The employment of vegetable colors, he said, has secured a firm hold on the dyeing trade and many had expressed the intention of continuing to use vegetable colors even after the solution of the coal tar problem. The results obtained with certain vegetable colors have been so gratifying and the finished effects so superior to those usually obtained from coal tar dyes, that the consumers are willing to put up with the extra time required in the application of the vegetable extracts and other little inconveniences, and give the latter the preference.

SUIT OVER DEAL IN ALCOHOL

Samuel M. Rice and his wife, Nellie M. Rice, are named as defendants in the Federal District Court of New York in a suit for an accounting by the Distilling Company of America, a New Jersey corporation with $77,677,000 capital stock.

In October, 1906, the complaint alleges, Mr. Rice, as President of the distilling company, dominated the company and used its influence in promoting the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, a West Virginia corporation with $18,000,000 capital, and induced the distilling company to guarantee 1¾ per cent. dividends on $6,000,000 of the stock of the alcohol company.

It is also alleged that Mr. Rice agreed to arrange for the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company to sell grain spirits and alcohol to the new company providing it would turn over to the distilling company $2,000,000 cash and 60,001 shares of its full-paid, nonassessable common stock and the capital stock of the Wood Products Company and of the Republic Distilling Company.

It is alleged that Mr. Rice concealed these transactions and worked solely for his own profit. The complaint says the guarantee given by the distilling company made the stock of the alcohol company very valuable and enabled Mr. Rice and those associated with him to retain 120,000 shares of the company's stock, worth $120.50 a share.

Mrs. Rice is named as co-defendant because it is alleged Mr. Rice transferred to her his interest in this stock. The plaintiff wants this stock and all profits.

EUROPEAN TRADE WAR MAY HURT AMERICA

National Foreign Trade Council Declares That Paris Resolutions of the Entente Allies are Menacing—Present Tariff Law Barren of Resources for Concession or Retaliation

The probable effect of European economic alliances upon United States commerce is the subject of a report made public by the National Foreign Trade Council.

While the retaliatory legislation enacted at Washington was directed chiefly against the policies of belligerents during war the post-bellum intentions were the subject of the investigation by the Council which is composed of fifty nationally prominent merchants, manufacturers, farmers, railroad and steamship men and bankers associated for the economic investigations of problems arising in foreign trade. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is the chairman of the Council.

"While some authorities contend," says the report, "that the commercial preferences implied in the Paris resolutions of the Entente Allies are impractical and will flatten under pressure of the dependence of European nations upon each other, including their enemies, the present fact is that two economic alliances have already been created, for the war abrogated the most-favored-nation relation between the powers now enemies. The Paris resolutions declare the Allies agree that the benefit of the most-favored-nation treatment will not be granted enemy powers during a number of years. How far will 'war after war' obtain?

"Investigation reveals that the United States in the last normal year before the war, 1913, sent 77.61 per cent of its exports to the belligerent countries and derived 72.83 per cent of its imports from them. Therefore any sweeping change of tariff, navigation or financial policy of either group of allies may seriously affect the prosperity of the United States in which foreign trade is a vital element.

"The foreign trade of the United States for a century has increased in a world of relaxing trade restrictions. If the members of either the Allied or the Central Economic Alliance seek by differential tariffs to prefer each other and their respective colonies, a discrimination against the products of the United States will automatically be created. If special shipping arrangements are carried so far as artificially to create lower freight rates for Allied than for neutral commerce, the parity of ocean freight charges to and from American ports as compared with to and from European ports, which has been one cause of toleration of American dependence upon foreign carriers will be disturbed. Whatever may be the result of the Paris resolutions, manufacturing enterprise in the Allied countries looks forward to preferential advantages in those countries which have shared the burdens of war."

Asking whether either the Entente or the Central Economic Alliance, particularly if the United Kingdom adopts either a revenue or protective tariff, will continue to accord most-favored-nation treatment to the United States or will demand exclusive concessions under the American tariff as the price of favorable admission of American products to their markets, the report says: "Appreciation of the necessity of retaliatory weapons if the great industrial nations should embark upon a policy of trade preference and discriminations is indicated in recent American legislation." The present United States tariff is described as "barren of resources for concession or retaliation."

"More treaty making," continues the report, "will be in progress in the five years after the declaration of peace than in any similar period of the world's history. The most-favored-nation relation which European governments have permitted the United States to enjoy despite frequent American tariff changes and the extension of American tariff preferences to Cuba and to the colonies acquired from Spain, may not escape jeopardy. Many treaties between the United States and European governments are ancient, with obsolete phraseology out of tune and modern expression of a new treaty system. Even with no European disposition to discriminate certain changes will be inevitable. This renders highly important the United States treaty-making power. The State Department now lacks, but should immediately provide skilled resources for the study of the entire treaty situation. The education of American public opinion to treaty legislation is imperative. Their parliamentary system gives European governments a superior efficiency in treaty-making as compared with the United States. The history of commercial treaties is marked by frequent Senatorial disregard of recommendations of the State Departemnt. The necessity of a two-thirds Senate vote for ratification requires that treaties hereafter be so drawn as to command general approval, a difficult task which can be accomplished only by the most careful consultation of public opinion prior to negotiation, the most skillful handling of the American case in the diplomatic exchanges and convincing presentation of the facts in order to command sentiment in favor of ratification and maintenance of the treaty obligation afterward."

NEWFOUNDLAND COD FISHERIES FOR 1915

Official statistics are not yet available for an authentic comparative statement of the result of the Newfoundland fishery industry for the year 1915, and it is not compulsory as with some countries for fishermen and masters of vessels to report or enter their catch, consequently the following is formulated mainly from items appearing in the local newspapers and other publications at various times, which apparently are sufficiently correct for general commercial purposes.

The estimated commercial value of the Newfoundland fisheries for 1915 is $10,500,000, as compared with an estimate of $11,300,000 for 1914, a decrease of $800,000. This decrease is partially accounted for by the poor seal fishery and by the withdrawal of at least 3,000 young fishermen who have volunteered for service in the Army and Navy.

The estimated catch of codfish for 1915 amounted to 1,275,390 quintals of 112 pounds each, valued at $8,517,535, as compared with 1,324,067 quintals, valued at $8,370,000 for 1914; the decrease in the catch was due to weather conditions and scarcity of fish in certain localities, while the increase in the value was caused by the advance in prices as a result of the war.

The "Bank" codfishery for the year 1915 is said to have been the largest on record. The total catch amounted to 170,390 quintals, valued at $1,107,535, as compared with 124,067 quintals, valued at $750,000, the preceding year. There were engaged in this fishery 102 vessels aggregating 7,526 tons, manned by 1,606 men, as against 105 vessels and 1,891 men in 1914. The shore and straits catch is estimated at 850,000 quintals, valued at $5,950,000, as compared with 900,000 quintals, valued at $6,120,000, for 1914. The Newfoundland-Labrador catch last year was about 255,000 quintals, valued at $1,460,000, as against 300,000 quintals, valued at $1,500,000, the year before, a decrease of 45,000 quintals, but a decrease only of $40,000 in value better prices compensating greatly for the shortage.

Shipments of crude cod oil to the United States in 1914-15 totaled 3,174 tuns (tun=306 gallons), valued at $287,587, and to the United Kingdom, 1,289 tuns, valued at $114,312, as compared with 2,809 tuns, valued at $264,525, and 1,026 tuns, valued at $95,901, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports of refined cod oil reached 47,170 gallons (valued at $35,837) during the year under review, the United States taking 14,827 gallons, Australia 2,112 gallons, Canada 18,774 gallons, and United Kingdom 11,357 gallons. In 1913-14 26,218 gallons (valued at $17,010) were exported, of which 9,825 gallons went ot the United States, 5,893 gallons to Australia, 4,532 gallons to Canada, and 5,863 gallons to the United Kngdom.

N. A. R. D. IN CONVENTION THIS WEEK

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 19—The National Association of Retail Druggists opened its annual convention here last night. The preliminary proceedings, including welcoming addresses and reception of delegates and representatives of other associations, were disposed of at this meeting, and the first business session took place this morning at the Hotel Claypool. One of the interesting features of convention week will be an automobile racing carnival at the Motor Speedway on Thursday afternoon. The convention will end on Friday. The Women's Organization N. A. R. D. is meeting simultaneously.

SWISS DYE EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES SHOWED A DECREASE OF 55 PER CENT IN 1915

Restrictions of England on Switzerland's Trade Probably Responsible in Part—Basel Color Makers Have Profitable Year

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18—A consular report from Basel, Switzerland, says that there was a decrease in aniline exports to the United States in 1915 amounting to 2,182,525 pounds, or 55 per cent, and a decrease in value of $239,884, or 21 per cent. In order that no colors might escape from Switzerland to other countries, shipments of British coal-tar crudes and Italian vegetable crudes were consigned to the British vice consul in Basel and shipped through a specially appointed British shipping agent. In most cases the entire finished product, less 20 per cent for Swiss consumption, had to be returned to England. Special arrangements were made with the French Government for shipments to and from England to pass through any and all convenient ports.

Figures for the general color trade are not available as in former years. The Swiss Government has not given out statistics. From statements of the manufacturers, however, it appears that the volume of business was larger in quantity and value than in 1914. At the same time the value was higher as compared with the quantity than at any time during the past 25 years. This, of course, was in consequence of the high cost of production caused by high prices of crude materials and excessive freight rates.

The year has been very profitable to the Basel color makers. All have paid large dividends and passed large sums to the reserve. One concern paid 25 per cent dividend, gave a bonus of 100 per cent, and passed a large sum to the reserve for new buildings. Its stock, which normally sold at 1,000 francs ($193) a share, is now selling at 5,000 francs ($965) a share.

Prices were uniformly high throughout the year. As most of the dyes were shipped to England, it is interesting to quote prices of some of the well known dyes listed in the London market. These prices are taken from the London Times, and the normal price is shown in the parentheses.

Direct yellow (standard)	$4.92	($0.24)
Brilliant acid blue	4.92	(.48)
Benzopourpurine	6.96	(.18)
Methylene blue G	7.44	(.48)
Methylene blue 2 B	7.44	(.48)
Direct violet R	4.56	(.48)
Acid scarlet	2.04	(.48)
Acid brown	1.56	(.24)
Acid Bordeaux	2.46	(.48)

These were "not guaranteed to be standard pre-war dyes, and were offered in quantities that would have been looked on with derision before the war."

Important "intermediates," without which the factories could not have operated, were made by themselves in substitution of former imports from Germany, such as beta-naphthol, benzidin, dianisidin, naphthionate of soda, naphthosulfonic acids, salicylic acid, carbolic acid, liquid chlorine, dinitrochlorbenzol. The occasional scarcity of soda ash and caustic soda will disappear in the present year as soon as the Swiss Soda Works have been completed.

The Swiss demand for domestic dyes increased very materially. In former years the Swiss paper manufacturers and dyers imported most of their colors from Germany, but in 1915 they demanded the preferential execution of their orders by the Swiss color manufacturers. In some cases the Swiss dyers bought larger quantities than they actually needed and afterwards resold or exported them. The Swiss political department appointed late in the year a supervisor to control the export of dyes, with the end in view of remedying this condition.

In some instances, owing to large foreign orders, the manufacturers had difficulties in supplying sulphur black for cotton piece goods and skein dying, as the chief components were scarce and difficult to obtain. Other specialties, such as alizarin red and its derivatives (formerly imported exclusively from Germany) could not be supplied as the necessary installation could not be constructed and the intermediates could not be obtained.

Many of the dyes were heavily adulterated; the percentages of concentration of the direct cotton colors, for instance, were "let down" with common salt or Glauber's salt. Fancy prices were paid for crude materials, for example, aniline oil sold for ten-fold its former price and other crudes were correspondingly high. Bluewood could not be obtained at all, notwithstanding the raising of the embargo in Jamaica. Only small quantities of the yellowwoods could be had. The rapid progress of the dyewood industry in the United States and their proximity to the dyewood districts of the West Indies and Central America, with cheaper freight rates and better shipping facilities, affected the output of logwood dyes in Basel.

Artificial indigo showed a decrease in quantity in export to the United States for the year of 264,905 pounds, or 36 per cent, while in value it increased $93,176, or 60 per cent. Even this difference in value represents less than half, as the actual returns to the exporter were more than twice the invoice values. It is impossible to make the indigo figures square with the facts, for two reasons: First, the goods are consigned at market value in Switzerland, which is arbitrary and less than half the foreign market value; second, there is no way to obtain accurate statistics as to the net or gross returns to the manufacturer. To obtain the real market value of dyes has been made more difficult by the Executive prohibition of exports except by the manufacturers. Indigo continued to advance throughout the year. Finally, at the end of the year, the price fell when the German indigo, previously stored in China, began to appear in the American market.

Artificial indigo is not made in Basel but is made at a distillery in Montet, Canton of Freibourg, in the Geneva consular district, and as a rule is shipped from that point. After 1916 this product will disappear from the list in this consular district.

The pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers complain of an unsteady and unprofitable year. There was a decrease in the exports of pharmaceuticals and chemicals to the United States of $152,214, or 60 per cent. Many of the crude materials as well as the finished products were bought up by dealers and held for heavy profits. In fact, the dealers held a practical monopoly throughout the entire year. In former years the crudes came chiefly from Germany. During 1915 the materials used in the Basel factories came mostly from England; a few came from the United States. Materials from the United States reached Switzerland only after long delays and annoying details, sometimes being held in France for weeks and months. Many of the most needed raw materials could not be obtained at all, hence many of the usual products disappeared altogether from the list of exports.

Crude glycerine to the amount of 445,734 pounds, valued at $106,075, was shipped in 1915. This was a spasmodic trade due to contracts between an English and an American firm wherein the supplies had to be furnished from Switzerland instead of England. This product had heretofore been exported to England.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL SHOW PLANNED FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., September 18—The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has just announced that it is backing the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Exposition, which is to be held at the Coliseum in Chicago during the week of December 2 to 10, 1916. It is the intention to make this Exposition a permanent Chicago event. It is stated that the closest supervision of the exhibits will be exercised, and nothing will be accepted that will not reflect the highest credit on the industry. An educational campaign to teach the general public the wisdom of dealing with the druggist will be carried on.

BUYERS DISAPPOINTED BY HIGH PRICES

Many Believed, Say Chicago Traders, That Quotations Would Show More Material Reductions—Chemical Makers Are Proceeding Cautiously

CHICAGO, ILL., September 18—The correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has talked with a number of leading representatives of the chemical trade here who declare that buyers are exercised over the fact that prices on nearly all drugs and chemicals continue to be so high. Buyers seem quite disappointed over the results accomplished so far by American manufacturers in supplying the market with chemicals that have been shut out on account of the war in Europe.

Commenting on this attitude of buyers a prominent chemical manufacturer said that there are people who imagine that all chemists have to do is to mix up a few ingredients and so produce what it has taken chemists in Germany, for instance, many years to make, after long study and experimentation.

Another remarked that more money will not be expended in equipping plants for manufacturing chemicals not hitherto made in America because the special machinery needed would cost a great deal and after the war the foreign manufacturers, it is feared, would be able to come in and undersell American manufacturers despite the tariff protection granted by the new general revenue bill.

It is pointed out that new production in chemicals in this country since the war has centered on a few things, phenol being one of the most conspicuous examples. The need for phenol in making picric acid for the explosive plants has resulted in the erection of quite a number of good sized plants, and some of these, now that the demand from explosive makers is being well taken care of, are finding it difficult to market their surplus through the regular channels. More than enough phenol is being made to supply the normal requirements of this country. With increased competition both at home and from abroad after the war it is predicted that some of the phenol plants will be scrapped or devoted to other purposes.

INCREASE IN JAPANESE SULPHUR EXPORTS

According to the Japan Advertiser, the output of sulphur in Japan has recently made a remarkable increase. According to the latest report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the output in April reached 2,667,031 kin (3,527,876 pounds), an increase of 50.8 per cent over the output in the corresponding month of last year. The output for the first four months of this year showed an increase of 45.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. As to the cause of the notable increase, an expert official of that department explains that the biggest markets for Japanese sulphur were, before the war, the United States and Australia. But the exports fell after the outbreak of war, owing to the scarcity of vessels and other causes, and the price showed a remarkable decline, so that the miners were compelled to curtail the production to minimize their economic loss. But this situation has changed since Italy entered the war. The participation of Italy in the war, since Italy is an important sulphur-mining country, must have curtailed its output of sulphur, and this had caused the supply to be short and the demand correspondingly keen in the world's market. Moreover, there has arisen a new demand for Japanese sulphur for war use in Russia, and this has caused the increase in the exports.

The following table shows the exports of sulphur from Japan last year and the year before, classified according to destination:

Countries of destination.	1914	1915
Australia	52,204,636	63,356,168
Canada	3,957,658	11,586,428
India	2,111,053	10,524,868
Russia	734,815	11,819,997
United States	41,609,098	60,655,332

POTASH LAKE DISCOVERED IN OREGON

The Spokane Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash., is authority for the following:

Almost simultaneously with the appearance of a German submarine merchantman on our eastern shore bearing a cargo of dyes from that country so long hemmed in by Britain's watchful ships, comes word of the discovery of a vast deposit of potash in the basin of Malheur Lake, south of Burns, Ore. Potash, be it known, is one of Germany's products which have been bottled up by England's naval blockade, and its scarcity has threatened disaster to more than one American industry depending on it for manufacture of its products.

The startling arrival in this country of an under-the-sea carrier which promised to open up mercantile transportation between the United States and blockaded Germany, however, has not dampened in the slightest the optimism of a group of prospectors led by the official heads of Idaho and Oregon, who are now investigating the Oregon potash deposits. It is their opinion that the hardy German sailors will never need to risk their lives on the ocean's bed in an effort to bring potash to this country. It is planned to place the Oregon mineral at the disposal of American manufacturers immediately. In other words, more potash will be available for our own use at a lower price than even before the war.

The first information concerning the Oregon potash deposit under Malheur lake came from Harry Wilson, a Caldwell, Ida., business man and successful mine owner. Chemical analysis of the water of the lake, and other tests made by experts, indicate that the potash deposits in that district are the largest in the western hemisphere. All of those who engaged in the research work urged that immediate steps be taken to drain the lake and thereby gain access to this valuable and important mineral.

With this in view a prospecting party was organized, headed by Governor Withycombe, Secretary of State Olcott, State Treasurer Kay, Attorney General Brown and State Engineer Lewis, all of Oregon, and Governor Hawley, of Idaho, together with a few prominent Chicago capitalists, and a tour was started to secure an assay of the resources under the lake. When the assay has been properly made it is planned to present it to the proper authorities at Washington, so as to secure federal assistance in the development of the project.

The prospecting tour in itself furnishes one of the most interesting incidents since the mining booms of several years ago. In order to reach Malheur lake it was necessary for the party to traverse one of the wildest and most untraveled parts of the western country. Leaving Caldwell, Idaho, in motor cars especially adapted for rough travel, the prospectors headed south into Oregon. It was planned to follow a winding route which would take in all of the principal mines in the Snake river and Malheur lake country. After covering a greater part of the state, the party was to go north to Fairbanks, Ore., where it expected to follow the Hood River highway into Portland. At this writing the trip had not been completed, and extensive plans were being made for the reception of the prospectors when they reach the city.

R. P. Henderson, assistant sales manager of the Cole Motor Car Company, of Indianapolis, who became acquainted with the project through the selling of the cars for the tour, is acting as pilot on the trip. It was expected that two weeks or more would be required for the tour.

"Capitalists everywhere in the West are ready to back the potash project to the limit," said Mr. Wilson before the tour got under way. "Should everything pan out as we hope it will, the draining of Malheur lake and the irrigation of the surrounding districts will be almost as sensational an enterprise as the reclamation of Imperial Valley. It will mean great development for a large part of Oregon and for the city of Caldwell, which is a depot point for the entire section roundabout."

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Westerman Remedies Company, with a capital of $5,000, divided into shares of $10 each, has been incorporated to manufacture medicines and cures. The debt limit is $10,000. The incorporators holding 125 shares of stock each are: J. C. Kirchdorfer, William J. Sandmann, B. J. Sandmann and Henry Westerman. The company will feature pine tar preparations.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR CHEMICAL CONVENTION AND BIG EXPOSITION

Societies Will Hold Interesting Meetings and Exhibition of Chemical Products is Expected to Be Great Opportunity for Reviewing Recent Progress in These Industries

Programmes have been arranged for the meetings of the fifty-third convention of the American Chemical Society to be held in New York City September 25 to 30, inclusive. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the second National Exposition of Chemical Industries. The American Electrochemical Society and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will hold meetings in New York City during the same week. It is expected that 2,000 to 2,500 chemists will be in attendance during the week's exercises, and that this meeting of the American Chemical Society will be the banner chemical meeting of the world. No comparative opportunity for reviewing the progress in the nation's chemical industries has ever been offered. No advance equal to that of the last year has ever been made.

The following is a list of the chairmen of local committees. The names of all the members of the committees will be printed in the final program.

Executive—J. Merritt Matthews, 50 E. 41st street, New York City; Finance—L. H. Baekeland, Snug Rock, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Registration—H. R. Moody, College of the City of New York; Reception—To be announced; Entertainment—E. G. Love, 124 E. 15th st., New York City; Hotels—T. J. Parker, 92 William street, New York City; Press and Publicity—Allen Rogers, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ladies' Committee—Mrs. L. H. Baekeland, Snug Rock, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

The registration office will be open at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st street, throughout the week. Society headquarters will be at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st street; hotel headquarters, Hotel Astor, 43rd street and Broadway.

The second National Exposition of Chemical Industries will open Monday afternoon September 25, at 2 p. m. The Exposition is already an assured success, two whole floors of the large Grand Central Palace having been engaged, with prospect for the third floor. Practically all the large chemical industries of America will have exhibits which will offer an unexcelled opportunity for study to American chemists. There will be no entrance fee charged to members of the American Chemical Society. The member's badge obtained at the registration desk will admit him at all times.

The American Chemical Society, The Chemists' Club, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will all have booths at the Exposition. The Bureau of Commercial Economics is collaborating in arrangements for a motion picture program at the Exposition. The Exposition will also have two large sections given over to the "Southern Opportunity" that awaits the industrial chemist, and a large section of exhibits for "The Paper and Pulp Industry." The convention programme follows:

Monday, September 25

2.00 p.m.—Official Opening of Exposition, Addresses by Dr. Chas. H. Herty, Dr. Francis A. J. Fitzgerald and Dr. Arthur B. Daniels.

4.00 p.m.—Council Meeting, Chemists Club.
7.30 p.m.—Council Dinner, Chemists Club.
9.00 p.m.—Council Meeting, Chemists Club.

Tuesday, September 26

10.00 a.m.—General Meeting of the Society at Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, 117th street and Broadway. Addresses of Welcome by Mayor Mitchel, of the city of New York, President Butler of Columbia University. Response by President Herty, followed by General Papers.

2.00 p.m.—Public Meeting, Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University. Addresses by speakers of National Reputation (to be announced). Presidential address by Dr. Herty.

8.00 p.m.—Reception at Hotel Astor. Members American Electrochemical Society invited.

Wednesday, September 27

Morning—Divisional Meetings, Columbia University, Symposium on Colloids (Theoretical).

Afternoon—Industrial Conference, Chemists' Club. American Dye Stuff Manufacture. Industrial Conference, Grand Central Palace, Steel Alloy Metals: Electric Steel.

Thursday, September 28

Morning—Divisional Meetings, Columbia University. Symposium on Colloids (applied).

Afternoon—Industrial Conference, Chemists Club, Industrial Alcohol, Acetone and Formic Acid. Industrial Conference, Grand Central Palace, Glassware and Porcelain.

Evening—Invitation Smoker of the American Electrochemical Society.

Friday, September 29

Morning—Divisional Meetings, Columbia University, Symposium on Occupational Diseases in Chemical Trades.

Afternoon—Industrial Conference, Chemists Club, Medicinal Chemicals. Industrial Conference, Grand Central Palace, Manufacture of Paper Pulp and By-products.

8.00 p.m.—Subscription Banquet at Waldorf-Astoria, Members and wives $3.50. Guests at cost (Probably $7.00). Members American Electrochemical Society and Technical Association, American Pulp & Paper Industry invited, with cost same as to members American Chemical Society.

Saturday, September 30

Morning—Meetings of Divisions. Industrial Conferences, Chemists Club, Oils and Motor Fuels. Industrial Conferences, Grand Central Palace, Miscellaneous Chemical Industries; Convertability of Plant.

11.00 p.m.—Exposition closes at Grand Central Palace.

The following are the addresses of the divisional secretaries:

Divisions:

Agricultural & Food Chemistry: Glen F. Mason, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Biological Chemistry: I. K. Phelps, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.
Fertilizer Chemistry: F. B. Carpenter, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.
Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers: S. H. Salisbury, Jr., Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Organic Chemistry: H. L. Fisher, Landing, N. J.
Pharmaceutical Chemistry: Geo. D. Beal, Chem. Bldg., Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
Physical & Inorganic Chemistry: James Kendall, Belgrade Lakes, Maine.
Water, Sewage, and Sanitation: H. P. Corson, U. S. Public Health Service, Grove City, Pa.

Section:

Rubber Chemistry Section. J. B. Tuttle, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The usual meetings will be held by all the divisions, with the following special program:

Symposium on Colloids two mornings; first morning theoretical colloid chemistry, second morning, applied colloid chemistry; joint symposium of Biochemical, Physical and Inorganic and Industrial Divisions.

Symposium on Occupational Diseases in the Chemical Trades by the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Biochemical Division—The Biochemical Division will hold on Wednesday morning a joint session with the Inorganic and Physical Division. The subject of discussion will be called *Colloid Chemistry*. On Thursday morning the discussion will be continued in joint session with the Inorganic and Physical Division and the Industrial Division. On Friday and Saturday morning the general program of the Biochemical Division will be given.

The Section of Rubber Chemistry, which has held no meeting since the meeting at Cincinnati, will gather at New York for papers and a general conference on the progress of Chemistry of India Rubber. The Section will be under the Chairmanship of L. E. Weber, with J. B. Tuttle as Secretary.

MEXICAN TRADE SHOWS SIGNS OF LIFE

Wholesale Drug Houses Now Able to Ship Goods to Southern Republic—No Credits Granted, Payment Usually Being Demanded in Advance of Shipment

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 18—It will be interesting to American wholesale drug concerns, and jobbers in confectionery, toilet articles, etc., to know that these articles are now going into Mexico, and that this trade promises to increase rapidly if internal conditions of the republic continue to improve. The National Railways of Mexico, which has lines leading from interior points of that country to Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso, or rather, to the towns in Mexico, situated just opposite those respective cities, was recently turned over to its owners by the de facto government, and freight and passenger traffic of more or less regularity has been re-established.

It is stated that merchants of Mexico have recently made large purchases of goods in San Antonio and the border towns and that these shipments have been going forward without hindrance. For the last four or five years very little of this class of trade has been carried on with Mexico. Most of the mercantile establishments in that country have practically exhausted their stocks. Throughout the republic, particularly in the smaller towns, this character of business has been carried on under most discouraging conditions. Many of the stores were sacked and robbed by roving bandits and so-called revolutionists from time to time, and those that were able to continue in business suffered heavy losses by reason of being forced by the government edict to accept the almost worthless war currency at a fixed value in exchange for the goods that they sold.

According to recent arrivals from various parts of Mexico where peace and order have been restored there is to be witnessed a general revival of trade. It is said that the money condition is being gradually improved and that the authorities are less oppressive towards the merchants than formerly. Industries are being resumed and employment given to the idle class, all of which is creating better times for the business element.

Notwithstanding the improvement in general conditions, the financial situation continues to be the worst drawback to selling goods in Mexico at this time, but this distressing feature is overcome or evaded to a large degree by the American wholesaler or jobber by his requiring that all goods shall be paid for in full on this side of the border. By reason of this peculiar policy large purchases are made in border towns of Texas, thus enabling the sellers to attend to the collection of the money on the goods and to look after their loading and crossing into Mexico. Quite a number of merchants who have houses in Mexico have established branch concerns in Laredo, El Paso and Eagle Pass in order that they may handle both ends of their business.

In the pre-revolutionary days merchants of Mexico bought largely in France and England. Those markets are now practically closed to them and they are placing their orders in the United States instead. Since the recent reopening of the Mexican railroads to traffic, traveling salesmen of American houses are beginning to visit that country in considerable numbers.

PHENOL CONCERN OFFERS 20 PER CENT. SETTLEMENT

F. E. Brocker, president of the United Standard Chemical Works, Inc., manufacturers of carbolic acid, now in bankruptcy, has presented to the creditors a plan whereby the company agrees to pay 20 cents on the dollar on its indebtedness, and the company to assume the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Brocker believes that this is the very best offer that can be made, and considerably in excess of what a forced sale of the property would bring.

Confirmation of the proposition is expected and the company will then endeavor to interest new capital and proceed with the manufacture of carbolic acid and add to its equipment for the manufacture of other products.

ENGLAND UNYIELDING ON DETAINED GOODS

State Department Official, Returning to U. S., Said to Have Been Unsuccessful in Pleading Cases for American Importers

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18—Manton M. Wyvell, who has been representing the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, in the presentation of certain cases under the British Order in Council of March 11, 1915, involving the transportation of goods of German and Austrian origin from Rotterdam, is to return to the United States on the steamer Niew Amsterdam sailing on September 22.

Mr. Wyvell was sent some few weeks ago to London to take up with officials of the British Foreign Office something more than 150 cases involving merchandise covering the safe transportation of which permits had been issued by the British Government, but later curtailed or cancelled for some reason or other, which reason did not look particularly strong to the officials here. In some instances the alleged reasons were obtained through the censoring of the mails by the British, as well as from cablegrams, and other like sources.

Mr. Wyvell took these cases and grouped them according to the type of rejection, and from each group one case was taken for argument as to its merits. The fate of all other cases in the group is hinged upon the one discussed before the Foreign Office. It is said that the Foreign Office was more or less reluctant to take up any of these cases, but condescended to do so when the groups were arranged so that little or no time was required in their presentation. This work has now been completed. The results of this official's activities are to be made known direct to the State Department in Washington, but there are no assurances as to when such announcement will be made, or whether or not Mr. Wyvell has been successful in his work.

Private attorneys returning from London feel that there is very little possibility of getting concessions from the British Government, and that it is now as a closed book.

THE SPICE TRADE

John Clarke & Co., spice brokers, New York, in their weekly report of conditions in the spice trade say:

"The market is steady and mostly unchanged. The fringes remaining of the recent liquidation are offset by the routine demand, which is increasing and beginning to affect grades not hitherto much perturbed.

"The future prices are generally so much higher than spots that trading is automatically narrowed to actual parcels here and nearby; there must be a sort of balance struck before very long in such a situation, and it would begin to appear as though the Oriental markets for pepper, cassia, etc., were founded on a combination of crop shortages and European buying, and there appears to be very slight chance of their coming down for a long period ahead. Many people are saying that it is a question of whether the question of lower ocean freights after the war will be offset by the increased or renewed demand from the Central Empires of Europe, now largely shut off. This is looking a long way ahead, probably across a couple of spring or autumn crop seasons, and seems too vague and visionary to be worth while.

"What the American market faces is a confused and almost contradictory set of facts and conditions, and it is not remarkable that the trade hesitates and wavers this way and that. But the consumption up to next spring will prove very heavy and firmer and higher prices may easily and probably result in many articles."

EXTRACT MAKERS TO MEET SEPTEMBER 29

John Clarke, secretary of the American Spice Trade Association, says that the suggested amalgamation of the spice association with the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association is a subject of considerable interest in these trades. Conference committees of both associations have met and the matter is to be considered at meetings of these organizations within a short time. The meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association is scheduled for September 29 at the Hotel Martinique, New York.

ENGLAND IS ENCOURAGING INDUSTRIES ESSENTIAL TO THE NATIONAL WELL-BEING

Dyestuffs and Synthetics Come in This Category and Are Made the Subject of Special Study by Committee Which Was Appointed by Parliament

LONDON, Sept. 4—"It appears to be incontrovertible that for those industries at least which are essential to the conduct of other important national activities and which are both scientific in their character and relatively small in bulk there is very little chance of survival (when peace comes again) unless special means are taken by the State to safeguard them." This pregnant sentence appears in an important report which has just been presented to Parliament by the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and this sentence is used in relation to the dyestuff and synthetic drug industries, sometimes known as "key," or "pivotal" or "master" industries.

This Committee of the Privy Council, and its Advisory Council, were appointed at the end of July last year to consider proposals for instituting specific researches; for establishing or developing special institutions, or departments of existing institutions for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries, and for the establishment and award of research studentships and fellowships. In a word the body was created to study and report on the present condition of industry and science in relation to one another, and to propose and administer projects which will place our industries (especially those depending on applied science) on a sound basis. Regarding the dye and drug industries the Advisory Council states: "We do not necessarily endorse the view sometimes expressed that all key or pivotal industries should be artificially encouraged by research grants or otherwise, to establish themselves in this country irrespective altogether of the natural disadvantages under which they might be carried on," but, "if a particular product is essential to the national safety the case for State action will be stronger than if it is not." It is added by the Committee that "it may be desirable for the State to take special pains to encourage those scientific industries which are recognized as essential to the national well-being," a category in which one may undoubtedly count synthetic drugs and dyestuffs.

It is concluded by the Advisory Council of this Committee that if the object for which they exist is to be attained some important conditions will need to be secured. First, a largely increased supply of competent researchers is needed; second, a hearty spirit of co-operation among all concerned, and neither condition will be effective without the other. With regard to the first it is considered that the number of trained research workers who will be available at the end of the war will not suffice for the demand, and to deal with this condition the responsibility rests with the educational departments of the United Kingdom. As regards the second condition, while co-operative effort is undoubtedly being made by manufacturers and scientists in many directions, more co-operation is needed. The report also lays down the necessity for further Government grants in aid of research, assistance to universities and in the establishment of laboratories. Throughout the report it is impressed upon manufacturers that more than upon anything else the future depends on their attitude toward each other in the face of "common enemies," and upon their "helping themselves."

Apropos my note concerning the stage to which the manufacturer of salicylic acid and its derivatives has progressed in this country since war broke out, an important firm of manufacturing chemists the other day applied for a license to utilize two German patents which permit the employment of cresol in lieu of phenol in the manufacture of salicylic acid. As I pointed out last week, the fact that phenol is the starting point of picric acid, an essential in explosives, limits the amount of phenol available for industrial uses. There is every reason to believe that the Board of Trade will agree with the recommendation of the Comptroller General of Patents permitting the applicants to use the patents, one of which is by Freidrich Raschig, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, "Process for the manufacture of phenol-esters chlorinated in the side-chains, and of oxybenzyl-alcohols, oxybenzaldehydes and of oxybenzoic acids" (8096 of 1909), and the other by Dr. Schmitz & Co., G. M. B. H., Dusseldorf, "Process for the preparation of esters of phenol homologues halogenized in the side-chain" (3053 of 1914). Hitherto the chlorination of phenols with side-chains has resulted in the chlorine entering the benzene nucleus, but Raschig finds that the chlorine can completely, or almost completely, enter the side-chains if inorganic or organic residues are introduced into the hydroxyl group of the phenol. Specially suited for this purpose are the esters of carbonic acid and phosphoric acid which can be easily produced from phosgene or phosphorus oxychloride and the corresponding phenols. In his specification Raschig states: "The esters thus obtained are melted and treated with chlorine at an increased temperature (between 150 and 180 degs. C.) until the increase of weight calculated for the entry of 1, 2 or 3 chlorine atoms has taken place." In this manner the esters of substituted benzyl-chlorides, benzal-chlorides, and benzo-trichlorides may be obtained which are intended to be used in the dyeing industry, perfumery and pharmacy. The principal importance of the process, however, consists in the fact that by the saponification of these chlorination-products oxybenzaldehydes and oxybenzoic acids may be obtained, thus providing a simple method of deriving these products from available and cheap cresols, xylenols and similar materials. The patent by Schmitz appears to relate to the same process except that it is provided that the action takes place in the presence of light,—preferably a light rich in ultra-violet rays,—in which circumstances the action takes place at ordinary temperatures or below 100 degs. C. It is proposed by the applicant firm to make from 600 to 700 lbs. of salicylic aldehyde per week, a project involving a large expenditure on plant.

The Local Government Board has now issued to local authorities circulars containing regulations regarding the treatment of venereal disease in accordance with the scheme outlined in these letters on a previous occasion. It is pointed out in the circular that the Board intends supplying salvarsan, or an approved substitute (the alternative being provided in response to a protest against a gratuitous advertisement of a particular drug) free for the purpose of intravenous injection, and to provide the drug to all medical practitioners who can produce satisfactory evidence of training or experience in the administration of the drug.

With regard to the regulations dealing with the sale of cocaine in this country (an account of which I gave recently), it may have been remarked that while it is provided that cocaine may only be supplied on a prescription, signed and dated by a medical practitioner, marked "not to be repeated," and bearing the amount of cocaine to be supplied in the prescription, proprietaries or patent medicines containing cocaine are specially exempted from the last mentioned provision. That is to say, if a prescription mentions a proprietary containing a proportion of cocaine there is no necessity to declare the amount of cocaine therein so long as the amount of proprietary is added. This has caused a good deal of discussion among medical men who contend that certain proprietary mixtures containing an unknown amount of cocaine might be prescribed, and thus the object of the regulations might be defeated. It is being urged that medical men should avoid prescribing any patent medicines or secret remedies the formula of which is not disclosed. Of course, medicos are not fond of patent medicines which have a tendency to take the prescribing as well as the dispensing out of their hands and encourage people to go to the pharmacist and druggist direct for their remedies. At the same time, one cannot imagine any person consuming large quantities of patent medicines in the hope of realizing the same effects as those which would follow the use of cocaine as a drug.

NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN NORWAY

A new chemical industry is to be established in Fredrikstad, Norway, where the municipal authorities have agreed to sell a considerable area of land to a Norwegian company with a capital of 3,000,000 crowns ($804,000), reports Consul-General E. Haldeman Dennison, at Christiania. The purchasing company, which intends to erect big chemical works and construct a quay, has also secured an option on some adjoining land in case it should be required by the development of the business. The works will derive its electric power from the Hafslund, and the mechanical equipment it is said will insure a great economy in labor.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON MARKET

Recent Reductions of Prices in U. S. are Reflected There and Serve to Delay Purchases—Some Articles Show a Gain in Prices

LONDON, Sept. 4—Very little improvement is noticeable this week in our drug and chemical markets. Recent reductions in prices in the U. S. A. fully reflected here have had the tendency of delaying purchases. There is, however, an impression that a good deal of floating stock in your market has found buyers and this would appear to be confirmed by the fact that orders cabled from this side for prompt shipment have remained unexecuted, counter-proposals being made for October delivery which have been acquiesced in. Several items of more or less importance show a marked improvement in price during the week amongst which are phosphorus, hypophosphites, shellac, sulphur, lithium carbonate, castor oil, atropine, resorcin and guaiacol carbonate. On the other hand there are about an equal number of products which have declined notably codliver oil, jalap, phenazone, amidopyrin, soda hyposulphite, citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar, oxalic acid and cocaine.

The recent material fluctuations in the rates of exchange between this and neutral countries as also the appreciation in the value of silver have all tended in their turn to influence prices. The sudden fall in the Sterling rate for roubles has had a stimulating effect on Russian buying although difficulties are still being met with on the part of Russian buyers to provide the necessary credits for their purchases which counteracts to some extent the improvement to Russian trade. The entrance on the Allies' side of Roumania and a prospect of Greece following in her wake are both hopeful signs of an earlier release of Eastern European produce and Russian specialties are all easier in consequence.

The chief mainstay of our markets is the demand for every class of chemical and drug for account of the Allied Governments and until this demand slackens our exporters will have to put up with the diminutive quantities doled out to them by our manufacturers and when their stocks are not fully requisitioned by our Government officials or wanted for the various Red Cross societies.

AMIDOPYRIN—62s pr lb.

ALUM POWDERED—Is difficult to obtain from the manufacturers direct and the price varies from £20 pr ton upwards.

ARSENIC—Firmer. English white powder £36.

BROMIDES—A considerable business has been done at the lower prices recently current but more money is now being paid for forward shipments from your side. Our manufacturers' present quotations are:

POTASSIUM—6s 6d pr lb.

AMMON—5s 6d pr lb.

SODIUM—4s 9d pr lb.

The bulk of local holdings is understood to have cost three or four times present values and some heavy losses must have been made.

COCAINE—Sales since the proclamation, influenced by the delays in granting licenses for export, have been reduced to zero and the market continues on the easy side.

CAMPHOR—Japanese 2½ lb. slabs are offering on spot at 2s 6d subject and to arrive at 2s 6¼d is asked for September-October shipment showing a further improvement.

CITRIC ACID—3s pr lb.

TARTARIC ACID—2s 9d.

CREAM OF TARTAR—98% powder 187s 6d.

COD LIVER OIL—Norwegian is selling in small lots at 380s for 1915 oil while Bergen quotes by mail 550s pr bbl. c.i.f.

HYPOPHOSPHITES—Have advanced 6d pr lb as follows: Calcium 2s 11d pr lb; potassium 4s 8d pr lb; sodium 3s 2d pr lb. Manufacturers are behind hand with deliveries.

POTASS PERMANGANATE—6s 6d pr lb.

PRODUCTION OF NUX VOMICA IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY, INDIA

Among the products exported from the Madras district, India, to the United States in the first half of the current year nux vomica ranked seventh, following skins, cocoanut oil, pepper, coir yarn, indigo, and sandalwood, and amounted to 2,666,118 pounds, valued at $134,097. In the calendar year 1915 they totaled 1,470,180 pounds, valued at $52,489.

Nux vomica is shipped in the form either of seeds or of "pickings," the latter being husks or shells washed from the seeds. The product is of commercial value as being the source of the alkaloids, strychnine and brucine. With the exception of Ceylon, which exports a limited amount of nux vomica, British India is said to supply the world. In addition to the alkaloids just mentioned the seeds yield a dye, which produces light-brown shades on cotton cloth, and an oil employed medicinally by native practitioners in India.

The snakewood, nux vomica, or strychnine tree (*Strychnos nuxvomica*, Linn) grows wild in the forests and is also cultivated to a limited extent in gardens in India. It is a moderate-sized deciduous tree of the Gorakhpur forests in Southern India, Bengal, Orissa, the Deccan, and Karnatak, moist forests in the Bombay Presidency, and deciduous forests all over India. The producing centers in the Madras Presidency are Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pudukotah, Calicut, Rajahmundry, and Nellore. Shipments go mainly to London and New York; formerly Hamburg was an important mart. The average yearly production throughout India is estimated at 40,000 hundredweights (hundredweight=112 pounds). Production is under the control of the Forest Department of the Government of India. The seed is included in the general items of minor forest produce, and the right to collect is usually sold to the highest bidder.

Nux vomica seeds and pickings are obtained from the plum-like fruits of the tree. The fruit is collected and the seeds washed out and dried in the sun, or the seeds are simply gathered from the ground, but in the latter case they have little commercial value. They are roundish, flat, or concavo-convex in shape and silvery in color. The best seeds are known in the trade as fine, bold, and fresh. Their appearance should be "bright," that is, clean and silvery. Each nut contains about a half dozen seeds.

In the forests of Nellore, where the tree is common, the seeds are washed out by a forest tribe, the Yanadis, and a good price is obtained for them. Cochin nux vomica is collected in the dry deciduous forests at the foot of the Travancore hills and is sold at a low figure to small native dealers, who send it to the merchants. The nux vomica of the eastern coast finds an outlet at Cocanada, and shipments bear the name of Cocanada nux vomica. The Madras seeds come from Nellore and several other parts of the Presidency. Madras, Bombay, and Cochin are the ports in India from which nux vomica is chiefly exported.

The current quotation for nux vomica in Madras at the end of June was 1 anna 3 pies ($0.025) per pound. Nux vomica is packed in robbins or bags usually of 164 pounds when exported, the shipping ton being 14 to 16 hundredweights net.

BISMUTH PRODUCTION CONTROLLED BY A TRUST

Bismuth is exported from Peru in the form of concentrates with 20 per cent contents of the metal according to a consular report. The San Gregario mine in the Cerro de Pasco zone is probably the principal producer, but its production is limited by the fact that it forms part of the European bismuth trust composed of the refineries of Johnson Mathey & Co., London; the royal foundries at Freiberg and Oberstein in Saxony, and the Deutsche Gold & Silberscheide Anstalt at Frankfurt. It is claimed this mine furnishes about one-twelfth of the world's bismuth supply and could furnish the whole.

The production of bismuth during the last four years was as follows: Year 1911, 24 tons; 1912, 51 tons; 1913, 25 tons; 1914, 81 tons. Official statistics of the exports during the year 1915 are not yet available.

Drug and Chemical Markets

CAMPHOR IS HIGHER IN LONDON MARKET

Japanese Crude Is More Freely Offered at the Advance —Market is Quiet—Acid Acetic Glacial is Lower.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, September 19—The market is quiet. English camphor has advanced 2d to 2s 6d. Japanese crude camphor is being more freely offered at the advance, slabs being quoted at 2s 7d.

Cocaine is 17s 6d; morphine muriate, 13s 6d.

Acid acetic glacial is lower at 190s; commercial grade, 75s. Antimony crude is £50; regulus, £65. White arsenic pulverized is quoted at £37. Potassium permanganate is 6s 6d. Ipecac Matto Grosso, 11s; ipecac Cartegena, 7s 6d; ipecac Johore, 9s.

PRICES SHOW GREAT IRREGULARITY

Many Advances and declines in the Past Week—Japanese Refined Camphor Goes Higher—Carbolic Acid Drops—Choral Hydrate Is Lowered

Prices of drugs and chemicals have been somewhat irregular the past week, a considerable number of advances and declines having occurred. The market is being affected by a diversity of conditions, and quotations have little stability.

An important further advance in Japanese refined camphor has been announced, due to cables from Japan noting the higher prices on crude camphor, which will go into effect on October 1, as announced by the Japanese camphor monopoly. Glycerin prices have also scored important gains, due to the rising markets for animal and vegetable products as well as a larger inquiry.

Production of carbolic acid has reached a point where stocks are not being absorbed so rapidly as a few months ago, and makers are offering fairly prompt deliveries at lower prices, 55 cents a pound for the bulk crystals being the quotation in some quarters, with 58 cents to 63 cents being asked in some instances.

Higher primary markets and limited supplies here have caused holders of Verona orris root, menthol, oil of cedar leaf, oil of juniper berry and Valencia saffron flowers, Venice turpentine to ask higher prices. Stocks of sodium benzoate are declared to be meager and there has been an advance in price. Resorcin has scored an advance based solely on a pronounced scarcity of stocks.

Liberal offerings which led to keener selling pressure by both makers and second hands, resulted in lower values of salicylic and powdered tartaric acids. Larger supplies of lower values of Russian cantharides in the primary market led a material recession in prices. Chloral hydrate also suffered a marked loss in values, partly due to an accumulation of stocks, leading makers having announced reductions on supplies in jars and bottles. Citrate of potassium, and of sodium as well as salicylate of sodium were reduced in quotations, owing to a disappointing demand.

Celery seed, licorice, rhatany and Cartagena ipecac declined under liberal offerings and a slow inquiry. Similar conditions forced values downward on damiana and stramonium leaves, as well as on gum olibanum tears, grinding sage, Japan wax and vanilla bourbon beans. Hydroquinone was reduced by makers, owing to the lower cost of production and larger supplies of crude materials. Synthetic oil of wintergreen also suffered price reductions under larger offerings and keener competition between first and second hands. Linden flowers with leaves show a fair price reduction, due to easier primary sources and more selling pressure among holders.

The Russian Government has prohibited the exportation of bees wax. The British Government is prepared to consider licenses for the export of solvent naphtha, provided that it contains less than five per cent of toluol, to the United States.

The market for spices continues dull, despite the fact that spot prices of a number of articles are considerably below import cost.

Acid Benzoic—Smaller stocks and a good inquiry, stimulated a firmer sentiment among holders. For spot lots of benzoic, ex-toluol, sellers have advanced quotations to $11@$12 a pound.

Acid Carbolic—Increased production and more liberal offerings have resulted in lower prices, a leading maker having made offerings at 58 cents for 100-lb. cans and 63 cents for 5-lb. bottles. Crystals in bulk are being sold by some makers, it is said, for 55 cents.

Acid Tartaric—The continued lack of buyers, influenced a weaker sentiment among second hand holders of supplies of powdered. Spot lots are being offered down to 64c a pound, but sales continue light, as buyers appear to hold back expecting a further decline in the near future, based on fair accumulations of spot stocks. Makers continue to quote 68c for crystals, and 62c a pound for powdered supplies.

Antipyrene—The market is slightly easier owing to larger supplies available but no quotable price changes have been announced, although offerings are reported at concessions. Parcels are being offered as low as $19 a pound, but sales have been light, owing to the quality of goods being rather inferior. Standard quality is being generally held at former figures ranging from $21@$23 a pound.

Camphor—Prices of refined scored a further marked gain of 5c a pound, owing to higher values of crude camphor in Japan. Cable advices received from Japan noted a further rise in quotations of nine shillings and six pence, announced by the Japanese camphor combine, to go into effect on October first. Domestic makers raised prices to the basis of 69½c for supplies in bulk, while Japanese camphor closed higher at 71c@71½c a pound for 2½-pound slabs. According to reports Japanese refiners are endeavoring to purchase camphor in this market, having offered up to 73½c a pound for supplies in bond for 2½-pound slabs. Parcels for June-July shipment from Japan were quoted at a price equal to 74c a pound, in bond.

Cantharides—Easier prices in the primary market and larger spot stocks, led to freer offerings and a sharp drop in prices. Offerings have been lowered to $4.25 to $4.50 a pound.

Celery Seed—Prices eased off 1c a pound, owing to a marked decrease in the demand and liberal offerings at concessions in prices by leading holders. Easier cables from primary markets also forced values to lower levels. Offerings of spot lots have been reduced to 24c@25c a pound.

Chloral Hydrate—There has been a rapid reaction in prices for spot lots due partly to keener competition and larger stocks to a slow demand. Makers announced a reduction to $1.28½ a pound for containers of 25 pounds and to $1.40@$1.45 a pound for pound bottles.

Cream of Tartar—Second hands are firmer in their views on prices, owing to a further curtailment of spot stocks. Supplies are being held at higher values ranging from 38c@39c a pound for crystals.

Cyanide Mixture—The pronounced scarcity of supplies for immediate delivery continues to restrict trading. The demand is urgent and prices are very firm. Offerings involved scattered small lots at 45c and above a pound for chloride.

Damiana Leaves—Increased offerings due to larger supplies and lack of demand, resulted in a lower range of values. Holders are offering goods at 1c lower, ranging from 10c@11c a pound.

Ergot—The trend of the spot market is easier for Russian supplies, based solely on a continued absence of buyers and more anxiety by holders to realize. Offerings were reduced 3c to 68c@70c a pound.

Formaldehyde—Owing to the season of the heaviest consumption nearing the close, which stimulated free offerings by second hands at price concessions, a weaker and lower market was established. Offerings by second hands are being made at lower figures ranging from 10c@10½c a pound, while in some quarters, holders continue to name 10¾c@11c a pound.

Glycerin—The further rise in prices of animal and vegetable products, together with a larger demand for both chemically pure and dynamite supplies, resulted in advances of quotations of about 3c a pound. Eastern refiners advanced values to 43¼c@43½c a pound for chemically pure supplies

in drums and to 44½c for supplies in cans, while Western refiners are naming 42½c@43½c in drums and 43½c for supplies in cans. Crude grades are also higher at 31c@35c for lye and 34c@34½c a pound for saponification.

Gum Aloes—Recent fair arrivals and a slow buying movement, tended to weaken the spot market for parcels of powdered. Offerings are more liberal and prices are lower, ranging from 10½c@11c a pound.

Hydroquinone—The market declined, owing to larger stocks and lower values of crude materials. Offerings were more liberal at reduced values ranging from $4@$4.05 a pound, but according to reports there were sellers at slightly lower figures.

Ipecac Root—Larger arrivals and little buying interest displayed together with slightly lower primary markets, resulted in declines of 10c on both Rio and Cartagena roots. Rio root is offered at $3@$3.25 for whole and at $3.25 a pound for powdered, while parcels of Cartagena are held at $2@$2.10 a pound for powdered.

Licorice Root—Increased stocks due to recent larger arrivals and a slow demand, led to a downward course of the spot market. Offerings are more urgent at reduced figures for supplies of select at 24c@26c and at 16c@20c a pound for powdered.

Linden Flowers—Larger stocks and slightly lower values in primary markets, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders of spot lots. Offerings of linden flowers with leaves are being made at 7c lower to 30c@32c a pound.

Menthol—A marked rise in prices in the Japanese market, forced values of spot lots to a higher level, showing a gain of 10c a pound over recent sales. Early in the week, sales were reported at $3.05@$3.10 a pound, but with a further broadening of the demand, prices were again advanced to $3.15@$3.20 a pound. The advance, according to the belief of leading interests here, is likely to prove only temporary based on the larger new crop in Japan, which supplies will commence to move to market.

Oil of Cedar Leaf—Small arrivals and meager spot supplies, together with a fair demand, created a stronger sentiment among holders. Offerings are limited at 5c advance to 90c@95c a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berry—A stronger market for the berry and exceedingly small supplies available on the spot resulted in an upward course of the market. Offerings are light and holders advanced quotations 25c to $7.50 a pound, while in some quarters up to $8 a pound is named.

Oil of Wintergreen—The market weakened on keener selling competition between first and second hands, which resulted in a lower range of values on spot supplies. Sellers are quoting from $1.70@$1.75 a pound for supplies of synthetic, showing a drop in prices of 5c a pound.

Orris Root—Spot lots of Verona are firmer in tone owing to larger inquiries and small stocks. In most quarters sellers are not inclined to accept bids under 13c@13½c a pound, showing an advance of 1c a pound over recent sales.

Potassium Citrate—Lower cost of production and a moderate demand influenced a weaker market for spot lots. Makers announced a reduction of 20c to $1.50 a pound.

Quinine—Owing to the marked reduction in prices of cinchona bark at the last Amsterdam auction, interests here in some quarters look forward to the next change in maker's price for quinine, in the nature of a decline. Notwithstanding the weakening trend of the foreign markets for cinchona bark, domestic makers continue firm on prices and are offering their output sparingly to regular customers on the former bulk basis of 65c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Offerings continue to be made by second hands at 63c@65c an ounce.

Resorcin—Owing to a further scarcity of spot stocks, together with larger inquiries, prices scored rapid advances, showing a gain for the week just ended of $5 a pound. Holders are asking from $24@$25 a pound. The normal price before the war was about $1.25 a pound.

Rhatany Root—Recent arrivals which increased the spot supply and the indifference of buyers to increase their purchases, resulted in a dull and lower market. Sellers are offering parcels more freely at reduced prices ranging from 20c to 25c a pound.

Saffron Flowers—A higher primary market and limited offerings of spot lots, forced up prices on supplies of Valencia flowers. Holders advanced quotations to $11 @ $11.10 a pound. Cable advices received from Spain noted a rise of 60c a pound on saffron flowers, presumably due to speculative buying there but no definite reasons for the advance were given.

Sage—A material decrease in the supply of grinding sage, resulted in a firmer market for spot lots. Holders in most quarters are not disposed to book orders under 45c @ 45½c a pound, showing a gain of 3c a pound over preceding sales.

Sodium Benzoate—Smaller supplies due to a decrease in the production and a larger inquiry, led to an upward course of the market. Sales at 25c advance were reported, and orders were reported booked at $7.75 a pound while in most quarters up to $9 a pound is being demanded.

Sodium Citrate—A decline in the cost of production and ample stocks, resulted in a weaker market and lower values. Manufacturers are offering supplies at lower quotations namely 60c a pound for lots of 50 pounds.

Sodium Salicylate—Increased offerings by speculative holders, stimulated by a slow inquiry, resulted in a downward tendency of the spot market. Offerings by second hands were made at $1.70 @ $1.75, while makers adhered to former values of $1.80, a pound.

Stramonium Leaves—An accumulation of stocks and slightly easier primary market, led to a downward trend of the market and freer offerings at lower values. Sellers lowered quotations 3c to 18c @ 18½c a pound, but orders booked were moderate.

Vanilla Beans—The market is easier under larger offerings due in part to a further increase in spot stocks. Spot parcels of Mexican bourbon beans are being offered at lower prices, ranging for $2.60 to $3.25 a pound, as to grade.

Venice Turpentine—A stronger primary market and small spot supplies influenced an upward movement of the market. Holders are quoting 25c higher to $3 @ $3.10 a pound.

Wax—Larger stocks and a slow inquiry, together with weaker cable advices from the primary market, stimulated a weaker and lower market for spot supplies of Japan wax, and sellers are quoting at lower figures ranging from 14c @ 14½c a pound.

DRUG STORE SUNDAY CLOSING AGITATED IN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

ST. PAUL, MINN, September 18—The Sunday closing question is before the druggists of both St. Paul and Minneapolis. In Minneapolis, progressive pharmacists will begin closing Sundays for all but two or three hours beginning October 1. In St. Paul, a letter is being sent out to the members of the St. Paul Retail Druggists' Association by Secretary H. Martin Johnson asking them if they are willing to close Sundays from 1 to 6 p.m., or what hours are suitable for them.

At the September meeting of the St. Paul druggists, the subject was discussed, and those present favored the 1 to 6 p.m. closing. At the next meeting, the subject will be further considered.

In Minneapolis, Paul Knight, vice president, said, following the September meeting of the Minneapolis Retail Druggists' Association that it was the sense of the members that the Sunday closing should be indorsed. "Many druggists," he said, "are timid about such an innovation, so the reform will be accomplished informally. Many men present indicated their intention of closing beginning October 1. The plan will be worked out by them and at our October meeting the organization probably will go on record formally in favor of closing. The men who will close constitute more than half our membership or about 40 per cent of all druggists.

"In the meantime we have appointed a legislative committee to draft an adequate law on the subject and another committee to investigate the enforcement of existing closing laws for confectionery stores and others with which we have to compete."

Advocates of this Sunday closing movement in both cities declare that the custom is bound to come, and that the time is not far distant when practically every Twin Cities' druggist will participate.

Heavy Chemical Markets

A SLIGHT RELAPSE IN HEAVY CHEMICALS

Manufacturers are Firm in Their Views, However—Expect Soon to Be Able to Control the Spot Market. Which Has Been Out of Their Hands for Some Time Past

There was a lull, the past week, in the fast moving upward tendency displayed by some of the heavy chemicals and a few of the more active items suffered a slight relapse. This is only one of the temporary losses that beset all bull movements, at least that is an opinion that is present in the trade, and with the same element, the chemicals that have been persistent in their declines are expected to fall in soon with the advance movement. Another reason besides that of supply and demand is supposed to further the advance and that is control of the supply.

Manufacturers, in many instances, are showing a disposition to get all their products will bear, and if their plans do not go awry, the spot market will see higher values, with steadier tendencies than has been the case in the past. As has been noted several times in these reviews, manufacturers are discriminating in the issuance of their contracts. Old customers, consumers and legitimate dealers are receiving the benefit of the lowest prices possible, based on the higher cost of production, but new trade must come forward with the best of credentials and satisfactory assurances of future patronage to receive any consideration. Thus all legitimate enterprises are to be taken care of, but the resale market must not be disturbed. In this way control of the spot market is to be secured and manufacturers will dictate prices in the future and not the speculators. The oversold condition which prevented chemical manufacturers in the past from accumulating any surplus for immediate disposal is not to re-occur.

Price changes were not very numerous nor very large, but rather erratic. The big gain was made by potassium muriate which jumped $75 a ton, which will probably influence an advance in a majority of potassium salts, the advance in the chlorate, however, was independent, and another advance may be effected. Bleach continued to rule rather firm, but soda ash showed a decline according to the quotations of some dealers, and caustic soda was easier with freer offerings at the inside figure. Sodium bichromate lost and then regained a proceeding characteristic of this article for some weeks. Fusel oil was offered at slightly lower figures, and muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids showed no improvement. The spot market is practically bare of calcium chloride and sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture. The balance of the items were more or less stationary. Some of the items follow in detail:

Acids—Trading in acids was not so brisk in the last week and there was just a little shading in quotations. Manufacturers are still optimistic regarding the future and predict a tightening in values shortly. The following quotations are prices asked by representatives of some of the large producers:

Muriatic, 18 degrees, 1⅝c @ 1⅞c a pound; 20 degrees, 1⅞c @ 2⅛c a pound; 22 degrees, 2⅛c @ 2⅜c a pound; on contracts 18 and 20 degrees 1½c @ 1¾c a pound, delivery of two or more cars a month.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5½ @ 6c a pound; 38 degrees, 6c @ 6½c a pound; 40 degree, 6½c @ 7c a pound; 42 degree, 7c @ 7½c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c @ 1¼c a pound for 60 degrees, and 1½ @ 1¾c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent $25 a ton and 97 per cent $35 a ton. In drums and carboys ¼c @ ½c a pound more is asked.

Alums—There is only a moderate demand for the alums and prices did not change except in the case of the potassium alum which was firmer on the increased cost of the basic salt. Aluminum sulphate was quoted at 3½ @ 3¾c a pound for the low grade and 4½ @ 5c a pound for the high grade, iron free; ammonium alum 4c @ 4½c a pound; chrome alum 30c @ 32c a pound. Potassium alum in second hands was held at 6½ @ 7c a pound while manufacturers' quotations were 7½c @ 8c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—There was said to have been a good demand for bleach during the week and prices held firm at 4¼c a pound in large drums as the inside figure with some asking 4½c. In small drums for export the range was 5½ @ 6c a pound. On contract for 1917 delivery the price is 2½c a pound.

Calcium Chloride—A slight increase in the quantity for spot delivery was noted in the second hand offerings, but manufacturers are still at capacity on future orders. Prices were about the same as last quoted and range from $30 a ton for the solid to $40 a ton for the granulated. Contract prices f.o.b. New York were continued at $14.85 for the solid and $18.85 for the granulated.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—The demand for copper sulphate was only moderate but the higher value of the metal is holding prices firm. Small crystals were quoted at 8½c @ 8¾c a pound and large crystals at 9½ @ 10c a pound in carload lots. The product of new manufactury said to be 99.8 per cent pure and iron free, in very large crystals, has been offered at 10¼ @ 10½c a pound. Offerings of 95 per cent pure were had at 8¼c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—In sympathy with the higher cost of the muriate the bichromate was advanced by a large manufacturer to 41c @ 42c a pound for balance of the year deliveries. Holders of small lots of the bichromate were willing to dispose of their holdings at 39c a pound.

Fusel Oil—A mid-western distillery is said to be offering a redistilled fusel oil at $4.50 a gallon f.o.b. works.

Potash, Caustic—Spot stocks of caustic potash are said to be small, but with only a light demand prices continue easy at 80c @ 83c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. German make 90-92 per cent was offered at 85c. Business in the lower grades was a little more brisk and some dealers were asking 55c a pound for the 70-75 per cent.

Potassium Chlorate—The market on potassium chlorate is evidently stronger as quotations under 48c a pound have disappeared. The upward trend in potassium salts may influence another advance shortly. Manufacturers adhere to the 70c quotations.

Potassium Muriate—An advance of $75 a ton was noted in potassium muriate, almost reaching the $400 mark which has always been the asking price of certain holders. The low price, apparently, is now $375 a ton.

Potassium Prussiate—The prussiates continued weak and offerings were again at the reduced figures. The quantities are said to be small, but with a very light demand, are sufficient to exert some influence on the market. The offerings were at $1.75 @ $2 a pound while manufacturers were asking $1.50 a pound. For the yellow 63c @ 65c a pound was quoted which is also under some manufacturers' prices.

Soda Ash—This commodity suffered reductions in the quotations of some sellers who are now asking 3⅜c a pound for the 58 per cent light, and in some quarters as low as 3⅛c was said to have been done. With the change in temperature manufacturers are expected to increase their deliveries, which may have influenced the declines. Manufacturers did not meet the reductions. The contract price for next year was 1¼c a pound, basis of 48 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—Sales of sodium bichromate were reported at 45c @ 46c a pound and then advanced, and while 27c may be done in some quarters, manufacturers were quoting 28½ @ 29c for spot and 27½c over the balance of the year. For 1917 delivery, 25c a pound was asked. France has placed an embargo on the exportation of this article.

Soda, Caustic—The 76 per cent fused was a little easier, with freer offerings at 3¾c a pound by some sellers. Makers have little spot to offer and refuse to deliver at these prices. They are reported well sold up for 1917, with the contract price at 2¾c @ 2½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent.

Sodium Cyanide—A large export order has practically cleared the spot market of sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture, and prices are advancing. For sodium cyanide 45c to 48c a pound was offered but holders are asking 55c a pound. For cyanide mixture 44c was bid but no stocks offered.

Sodium Prussiate—This article was again reduced following the continued quiet and offerings were had at 46c @ 48c a pound for spot or for shipment over the next few months.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

AMERICAN DYESTUFFS TO SUPPLY DEMAND

Dealers and Manufacturers Expect That Taking Anilines and Vegetable Colors Together the Aggregate Will Not Fall Far Short of Consumers Requirements

If the reports of the greatly enlarged domestic production of aniline colors may be accepted as true then the operations in the dyestuffs market will hardly reach that proportion of intensity again that characterized the buying of a little less than a year ago. There will still be a limited variety of colors, but in the augmented production of the anilines, supplemented with products from the vegetable kingdom, the aggregate amount at the disposal of the consumers will not be so far short of requirements. Yet in the radical views of some dealers, the approaching season holds forth the possibilities of even greater activities in dyestuffs than for the same periods in the preceding season, and with correspondingly higher prices. They point out that the consuming trades have outstripped the dyestuffs in the advances made and that before the former reach the full heights of their operations, the market will have been invaded for further supplies and found inadequate, for the demand, effecting a big increase in all values. Others are more conservative in their estimates of the situation, and while they all predict higher prices and an increasing demand, especially in vegetable materials, they believe that the extra needs of the consumer can be met.

Developments during the week were not quite so rapid as were expected, though business generally was reported on the increase. Foreign demand was more active and several large orders were booked for immediate shipment and some over a period of several months. A few of the items gave evidence of an upward tendency. Egg albumens were stronger on advices of higher primary markets and blood albumens were also advanced. Cutch is receiving quite a bit of attention and values seem firm at present quotations. Gambier values have stiffened on a gradually increasing business, and Sicily sumac has been advanced by some dealers for spot and for shipment. Aniline oil and salts continue to weaken and prices in some quarters were again reduced. The consumer was benefited by the new quotations on logwood products and the goods offered at the lower values are purported to be of standard quality. Some dealers are also quoting fustic extract at reductions, and cochineal is easier. Natural indigo quotations have been temporarily withdrawn by several of the larger dealers, subsequent to the passage of the general revenue bill containing the protective clause on dyestuffs. Other changes were of little consequence except in some of the chemical mordants which are outlined under Heavy Chemical Markets.

Albumen—The tendency on all albumens is upward. There were sales of egg albumen reported at 72c@73c a pound in small lots, but dealers generally are asking 75c@76c a pound in view of the higher cost on new import goods. Duck albumen is scarce and spot quotations are nominal. Imported blood albumen has also been advanced by some dealers who are now asking 45c a pound. Domestic blood albumen was quoted at 34c@35c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Conditions surrounding the aniline oil market remain in a state of chaos. More dealers were added to the list of withdrawals during the week while others seem firm in their quotations at the low price of 28c a pound for spot goods. Others are quoting 30c a pound. Contract prices are also unsettled, few makers or consumers being willing to assume any obligations at this time. Aniline salts follow the lead of the oil and vary in proportion. Firm offers are around 42c @ 45c a pound.

Cochineal—The absorption of cochineal supplies has not been of sufficient rapidity and some dealers have reduced prices to a range of 60c@70c a pound. In other quarters prices were held at 69c@73c a pound.

Cutch—There was a little more activity in cutch and values appeared stronger though quotations were unchanged. Bales were held at 8½c@9½c a pound and boxes at 11c@12½c a pound. Some dealers, on foreign advices, are selling only in limited quantities at these prices. The shipment of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1 to July 17 amounted to 5,860 tons, about twice as much as for the corresponding time in either of the two preceding years.

Fustic—There is a difference in the quality of fustic extract offered and prices range from 15c to 20c a pound. Holders of superior grades are asking 18c for light and 20c a pound for dark extract.

Flavin—Flavin is beginning to move and several large orders were reported sold during the week. The prices quoted were $1.20 for the orange and $1.50 a pound for the lemon.

Gambier—The demand for gambier continues to improve and dealers quoting at the low prices of the week before have modified their views and are asking ½c a pound higher for spot goods, bringing quotations to 9c@10c a pound for the common variety. On shipment 8c a pound was asked. No. 1 cubes were held at 18½c a pound for spot and 16c for shipment.

Logwood—Advices have been received that the prices on Campeche wood had been advanced in the home markets, and local importers are now asking $55 a ton. The range is from that down to less than $30 a ton for inferior grades of the wood. All logwood products were again quoted at lower prices by some dealers while others were holding firm for higher values. The range of quotations on the different products according to sellers, follows: Logwood extract, solid, 39c@46c a pound; 51 degree liquid, 21c@28c a pound; hematine paste, 26c@33c a pound and hematine crystals, 43c@50c a pound.

Indigo—A big buying movement was started in indigos soon after the enactment of the new tariff laws on dyestuffs, and most of the stocks offered at the last quotations were absorbed. Since then prices have advanced but not to the extent of the 30 per cent ad valorem duty now imposed. Most of the large dealers have withdrawn quotations altogether until such time as a survey of the situation as now presented can be made. The quotations listed, therefore, are nominal and do not represent present values.

Myrobalans—There was only a small demand for myrobalans and quotations were not changed from those last given. Dealers were again asking $48 a ton for J 1s both spot and shipment and $44@$45 for J 2s.

Nigrosin—Prices on nigrosin are practically unchanged, and the general quotations were $1.35@$1.45 for spirit soluble; $1.50@$1.75 for water soluble and $1.75 for fat soluble.

p-Nitraniline—Spot supplies of p-nitraniline were considerably reduced in the last week or two, and dealers had trouble in locating supplies to sell for $1.85 a pound.

Quercitron—The demand for quercitron extract was mostly for export during the week, domestic demand being rather quiet. Prices were continued at 10c@11c a pound and in some hands up to 18c a pound.

Sumac—The movement in sumac is strong and steady and prices were again advanced by some dealers. The quotations for Sicily sumac as now given, were $64 a ton as the inside prices for arrivals and $67 a ton for spot goods. The domestic product was unchanged, and the extracts also remained the same, the latter ranging from 7c to 11c a pound.

Turmeric—Supplies and demands continue on an even footing, and former prices were continued. Best grades were quoted at 9¾c@10c for spot Aleppy, 8¼c@8⅜c for spot Madras and 6¾c@7c for spot China. Technical grades were ¼c@½c a pound lower.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Papers of incorporation were recently filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia by the Taylor Chemical Company which is to engage in the manufacture and sale of Taylor's "Eczema Solvent," and other similar products. The capital stock of the company is stated at $800, divided into shares of a par value of $10. The trustees of the new corporation for the first year are Harry G. Taylor, Robert W. Feller, Frank M. Feller, Robert R. Cooke, Jr., and Paul E. Lesh. The principal offices of the company are at 1231 E street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.60	— .62½
Acetone	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetphenetidin	lb.	35.00	—36.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.45	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	— .67
97 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .71
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.49	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.50	— .52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.90
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb., Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.75	— 4.90
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15.	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur			
Crimson	lb.	.48	— .49
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .68
White	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65
90 per cent	gal.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	— 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .69½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .70½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	— .72
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .72½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .70
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	.71	— .72
Monobromated	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Carame',	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05¾
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.40
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .65
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.40	— .41
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .43
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	59	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.25	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.64	— .70
Small	lb.	.51	— .52
French	lb.	.25	— .28
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.23	— .60
Reeds	lb.	.80	— .83
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.65	— .70
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½	— .12
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.43½	— .44½
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.44	— 45
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.40	— .42
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.34	— .34½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.30	— .31
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00	— 3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.25	— 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .60
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .22
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Glcerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.86	— 2.20
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Recryst	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	75.00	—76.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .09
Balls	lb.	.08	— .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—10.75
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—10.80
Granular	lb.	—	—11.90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	11.75	—11.90
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½—	.04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼—	.05¼
Lily white	lb.	.07½—	.08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½—	.11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.45	— .46
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.25	— .26
Permanganate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	oz.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½—	.12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .65
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .65½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .66
5oz. tins	oz.	—	— .67
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .70
Second hands	oz.	.63	— .65
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	.62½—	.65
Resorcin crystals	lb.	24.00	—25.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Safrol	lb.	.29	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Second hands	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Saltpetre	lb.	.25	— .26
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	— .15
Ground	lb.	.11	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.42¾—	.43¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½—	.12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½—	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾—	.02¾
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	— 2.38
Potato	lb.	.05½—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.06¼—	.06¾
Rice	lb.	.11½—	.12
Wheat	lb.	.05½—	.06½
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.38	— .40
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾—	.04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Iodide	lb.	10.50	—10.65
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½—	.30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½—	.14
Oxide	lb.	.43	— .44
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Commercial	gal.	2.50	— 2.75
Turmeric	lb.		— —
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.26	— .27
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12¾—	.14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.04½—	.04⅝
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.27	— .28
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½—	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .70
5-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P. 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½—	.06¾
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½—	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—13.05
Artificial	lb.	6.60	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Bergamot	lb.	5.40	— 5.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.45	— 3.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.13	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .19
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech	lb.	1.10	— 1.14
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.90	— .95
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.51	— .52
Java	lb.	.85	— .88
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bottles	lb.	1.28	— 1.29
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Cumin	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalpytus, Australian	lb.	.64	— .70
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.60	— 3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.50	— 3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.45	— 7.65
Twice rect.	lb.	7.80	— 8.00
Wood	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .90
Lemon	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	8.90	— 9.45
Mustard natural	lb.	19.00	—20.75
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—18.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	13.10	—15.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	13.00	—14.15
Synthetic	lb.	2.55	— 2.90
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.70	— 7.75
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.90	— 5.35
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.90
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Wormwood	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—45.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	.80	— .85
Capsicum	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin		—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	— .55
South American	lb.	.63	— .64
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.05
Oregon	gal.	.74	— .82
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.14	— .14½
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.35	— .36
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07	— .09½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.24½	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.19½	— .20
Coto	lb.	—	— —
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .06½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .14½
Select, bdls.	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .70
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.20
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.47	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.65	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.59	— .64
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .77
Borage	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.74	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.54	— .60
Roman	lb.	.40	— .45
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.16	— .18
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.16	— .18
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.21½	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .32
Malva blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Valencia	lb.	11.00	—11.20
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.21
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.16	— .20
Conium	lb.	.19	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .08½
Damiana	lb.	.10	— .11
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.50	— .55
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.25	— .29
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.18½	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¼	— .05⅞
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.24	— .30
Marjoram, German	lb.	.40	— .42
French	lb.	.19	— .19½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .65
Grinding	lb.	—	— .50
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	.20	— .20½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.44	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .37
Tinnevelly	lb.	.25	— .33
Pods	lb.	.30	— .34
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07½	— .08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .71
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.81	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .44
Whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.15	— .19
Arnica	lb.	.54	— .64
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.08	— 09½
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.25	— .40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	— 3.00
Unbleached	lb.	.21½	— .25
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32.	— .35
American	lb.	.30	— .31
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.29	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.11	— .11½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, African	lb.	.08¾	— .08⅞
Jamaica, unbleached	lb	.20	— .20½
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.45	— 5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

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Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11¾	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.15½	— .16
Kava Kara	lb.	.18½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .37
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .50
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.13	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.30	— .35
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.19	— .20
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.10½	— .11
Senega, Northern	lb.	.60	— .61
Southern	lb.	.50	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.21	— .22
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .26
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	— —
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.32	— .33
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18½	— .21
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.74	— .75
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.25	— .29
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09	— .10
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10½	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.05½	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14½	— .15
Spanish	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Star	lb.	.23	— .23¼
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.25	— .27
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.24	— .25
Colchicum	lb.	1.04	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Morocco	lb.	.20½	— .21
Dill	lb.	.12	— .13
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.62	— .67
Italian	lb.	.12	— .14
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	9.75	—10.00
Ground	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.03¾	— .03⅞
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp., Manchurian	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.29½	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.20½	— .21
Lobelia	lb.	.26½	— .28
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— 12¾
English, yellow	lb.	.12½	— .13
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Indian	lb.	.21	— .22
Parsley	lb.	.20½	— .21
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .28
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.29½	— .35
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.90	— 1.05

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic. firsts	lb.	.30	— .34
Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15	— .16
White	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.40	— .42
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.24½	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.50	— 9.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .21½
Bees, white	lb.	.40	— .50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.14	— .14½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— .30
Bleached	lb.	—	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	48 p.c. b	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.	4.10	— 5.00
Lump	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, chrome	lb.	.30	— .32
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
High Grade	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	—	— —
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	—110.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04¼	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .10¼
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .38
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.90	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	5.00	— 6.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¼
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .06¼
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	2—	— .07
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg.	carb. lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.48	— .50
Powdered	lb.	48	— .50
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	—	—375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.24	— .25
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.27	— .30
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.45	— .50
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.	lb.	—	— —
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.01	— .01¼
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— .25
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .76
Blood	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— —
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.16	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .70
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.		—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Boxes	lb.	.10½	— .12
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—52.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb	.09	— .10
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 3.70
Oudes	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	28.00	—55.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	44.00	—50.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumac	ton	64.00	—67.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— .12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.06	— .07
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.04½	— .06
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.35	— .40
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.11	— .13
Borneo	lb.	11	— .13
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.17	— .20
Gall	lb.	22	— .26
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.45	— .50
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.26	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.30	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.40	— .46
51 degrees contracts	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.21	— .28
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .08
Unclarified	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Quercitron	lb.	.10	— .11
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .11

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb	—	—10.00
Acid Green	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulpl.onic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Orange		—	— —
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	—	— 2.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	—	— 1.50
p—Amidophenol	lb.	—	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	—	— .45
Aniline for Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene		—	— —
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Benzol	gal.	.63	— .70
Benzidine	lb.	—	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .80
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m—Dinitrotoluene		—	— —
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— 1.75
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Malachite Green	lb.	—	—20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine		—	— —
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
p—Nitraniline	lb.	—	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .27
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluene		—	— —
Orange II	lb.	—	— 1.50
m—Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.50
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—20.00
Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Toluol, Pure	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Toluol Commercial	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
o—Toluidine		—	— —
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Xylene		—	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.64	— .65
Domestic, prime	gal.	.61	— .62
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	72.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	138.00	—155.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
English	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅝
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10	— .10⅜
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Off Prime	gal.	.93	— .94
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.84	— .85
No. 1	gal.	.79	— .80
No. 2	gal.	.74	— .75
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.47	— .47½
Brown, strained	gal.	.55	— .56
Light, strained	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.59	— .60
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .90
Dark	gal.	.81	— .82
Oleo Oil	lb.	.12	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08¼	— .08⅜
Saponified	lb.	.08½	— .08⅝
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.11¼	— .11⅜
Double pressed	lb.	.12¼	— .12⅜
Triple pressed	lb.	.13¼	— .13¾
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.87	— .89
Prime	gal.	.85	— .87
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached	gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Cochin	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	— 9.86
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Summer, white	lb.	—	— .10½
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	— .10½
Croton	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .69
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .70
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .71
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .72
Mustard Seed, expressed	gal.	—	— —
Olive, denatured	gal.	.95	— .97
Foots	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
U. S. P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Commercial	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Prime, red	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Palm Kernel domestic	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.12¼	— .13
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.88	— .95
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	.93	— .95
Refined	gal.	.89	— .91
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.43	— .43½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.38	— .39
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.35	— .36
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.75	— 7.00
Rosin. com. to g'd.	280 lb. bbl.	6.15	— 6.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.38	— .39
Diamond "T"	lb.	.37	— .38
V. S. O.	lb.	.38	— .39
Fine orange	lb.	.34	— .35
Second orange	lb.	.32	— .34
T. N.	lb.	.33	— .34
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.29	— .30
Button	lb.	.37	— .40
Regular, bleached	lb.	.33	— .34
Bone, Dry	lb.	.39	— .40

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 —	.21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11⅞—	.12
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40 —	.41
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14 —	.15
Bombay	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.22 —	.23
Mombassa	lb.	.30 —	.30½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 —	.26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26 —	.26½
Penang	lb.	.32 —	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 —	.21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 —	.17
African	lb.	.08½—	.08¾
Cochin	lb.	.09½—	.10¼
Japan	lb.	.07¾—	.07½
Mace, Banda	lb.	— —	.58
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.55 —	.55½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19 —	.20
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.18 —	.19
Hungarian	lb.	— —	.29
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 —	.17¼
White	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Pimento	lb.	.05 —	.06

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—32.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—27.50
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—32.00
Montgomery		—	— —
New Orleans	ton	31.00	—33.00
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—28.50
Meal	short ton	—	—30.60
Linseed cake, dom,...	short ton	36.00	—37.00
Linseed Meal.....	short ton	—	—38.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38 —	.41
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 —	.22
Medium	lb.	.24 —	.26
Fancy	lb.	.38 —	.42
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 —	.13
Buckwheat ext.		— —	—
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	2.81

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Bahia	lb.	.14 —	.15
Cuban	lb.	.14 —	.15
Trinidad	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Hayti	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Maracaibo	lb.	.18 —	.18½

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar- bu'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.70	6.50
XXXX	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.75	6.55
Confectioners' A	6.30	6.30	6.30	—	6.30
Fine gran.	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.60	6.40

NEW INCORPORATIONS

C. J. Dwyer Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $20,000; medicines, drugs, paints, chemicals, opticians, candy, tobacco, athletic goods; J. Fessant, A. W. and C. J. Dwyer, Buffalo.

Strauss Pharmacy, Newark, N. J.; capital, $5,000; to deal in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc.; Annie B. Strauss, Philip Linderman, Jacob Harris, Newark.

E. and M. Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; capital, $35,000; to manufacture a compound, vulcatite; J. R. McRoberts, W. B. Denison, W. A. Engelhart.

Elder Drug Company, Port Orchard, Wash.; capital, $10,000; S. S. and Lillian Elder.

Dean Drug Company, Inc., Wellsville, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; chemists, drugs, dyes, paints, confectionery, athletic sporting goods; H. A. Hosley, F. H. and C. N. Dean, Wellsville.

The Industrial Oil and Refining Company, Dover, Del.; capital, $5,000,000; to produce, store and sell crude petroleum and its products; George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Empire Druggists' Sundries Corporation, Albany, N. Y.; capital, $3,000; to manufacture drugs, medicines and sundries and deal in general merchandise; Jacob V. Harvith, Frank T. Heyman, Annie Harvith.

Marx and Rawolle, Inc., Shoreham, N. Y.; capital, $1,000,000; manufacturing chemists, pharmacists; H. M. Simon, Warren Bigelow, A. W. Varian.

United Dyestuffs and Photo Chemical Company, Inc., Brooklyn; to manufacture dyes, dyestuffs, drugs, chemicals; Walter M. Goldsmith, Leopold Rothschold, Oswald K. Fraenkel.

L. and R. Organic Products Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; dyes, intermediates, chemicals; D. D. Radcliffe, N. P. Guttman, H. L. Lobsanz, 433, East 51st street.

Votteler Drug Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $40,000, divided into shares of $100 each, debt limit, $50,000; to do a general wholesale and retail business in drugs and druggists sundries; William O. Votteler, 60 shares; William Votteler, 30 shares; H. Kantlehener, L. W. Wassman, 10 shares each.

Aromatic Chemical Company, Inc., Boston; capital, $30,000; Warren Motley, Joseph A. Locke, Robert H. Holt.

Kreozone Company, Inc., Coytesville, N. J.; capital, $100,000; chemists, druggists; S. Korper, S. E. Glas, J. Eisenstein, Coytesville.

The Ann Haviland Corporation, New York; capital, $25,000; perfumeries, drugs, E. M. Mueller, A. Powell, A. Haviland, 38 Park Row.

The J. B. Phillips Medicine Company, Allendale, S. C.; capital, $5,000; general medicine business; J. B. Phillips, O. C. Manor, W. L. Manor.

The Rugby Distilling Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $50,000; E. M. Babbitt, William Ruedeman, Henry Ruedeman.

The Star Graphite Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital $50,000; George S. Montz, W. S. Montz, Charles W. Stoecker, E. D. Noe, L. M. Collyer, Frank A. Collyer.

Fred L. Lavanburg Company, Inc., New York; capital, $500,000; dry colors, dyes, paints, varnishes; J. H. Malloy, A. S. Somers, F. L. Lavanburg.

Fruitone Company, Inc., New York; capital, $20,000; medicines, drugs, fruit compounds; M. S. and B. Bernard, 112 Cathedral Parkway.

Authorizations

Gulick-Henderson Company, Inc., Camden, N. J.; capital, $75,000; engineering, carbon dioxide, magnesia, products; representative, H. Gulick, 30 Church street, New York.

National Rosin, Oil and Size Company, Inc., Chatham, Ga.; capital, $150,000; representative, G. W. Camp ell, 90 West street, New York.

Dicks-David Company, Inc., Jersey City; capital, $2,000; commission, selling agents, dyestuffs, chemicals; representative, R. P. Dick, 302 Broadway.

Rosin and Turpentine Export Company, Inc., Chatham, Ga.; capital, $300,000; turpentine, rosin, naval stores, by-products, lumber, timber, cross ties; representative, J. A. Starck, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Manning-Loeb Company, Inc., Matawan, N. J.; capital, $100,000; chemicals, electroplaters supplies; representative, C. G. Backus, 417 Canal street, New York.

Capital Increases

Blue Sea Chemical Company, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $20,000.

Hellenic Chemical and Color Company, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

The Greenbrier Distilling Company, Louisville, Ky.; from $150,000 to $300,000, debt limit $350,000.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked.
American Cyanamid	34	40
do preferred	61	67
By-Products Coke	148	154
Casein Co. of America	40	50
Davison Chemical	35	40
Dow Chemical	242	280
do preferred	....	100
Electro Bleaching	200	300
Federal Chemical	75	82
do preferred	102	106
Freeport Texas Sulphur	600	800
Grasselli Chemical	247	265
Harrison Bros.	110	125
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	45	55
do preferred	75	95
Kentucky Solvay	220	230
Matheson Alkali	80	84
do preferred	98	102
Merrimac Chemical	120	130
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	35	40
do preferred	22	25
Mulford Co., H. K.	64	74
Mutual Chemical	150	....
Niagara Alkali preferred	95	100
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	98	100
Rollin Chemical	....	50
do preferred	....	100
Semet Solvay Co.	285	295

DRUG JOBBER SAYS TRADE IS INCREASING

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 18—C. R. Noyes, vice president of Noyes Bros. and Cutler, St. Paul wholesale drug house, declared at a meeting of the St. Paul Retail Druggists' Association that "there has been a marked falling off in prices of leading chemicals while business has been increasing rapidly. This will be the biggest year we ever have known as August was the largest month."

Mr. Noyes said that American firms by reason of necessity have entered many manufacturing lines, and will hold a large part of the business after the close of the European war.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.60	— .65
Technical	lb.	.35	— .45
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes ——	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.35	— 2.45
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.56	— .60
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.80	— .90
From Toluol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.67	— .75
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.70	— .75
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.75	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	— 4.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch, bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3½)	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg, carb.	lb.	.07½	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.85	— 4.10
1 oz. v.	oz.	.33	— .38
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.90	— 2.45
Bulk	lb.	1.85	— 2.40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.40	— .50
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%)	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.70	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .75
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.	lb.	.70	— .90
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Icohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.87	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.55	— .58
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	2.25	— 3.00
Alkanet Root	lb.	.80	— .90
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride. crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— 4.10
Amb rgris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.14	— .17
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.65	— .75
Anise Seed	lb.	.22	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.40	— 2.50
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.20	— 2.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.80	— .85
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .50
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.60	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots	lb.	.30	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .43
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.45	— .50
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .50
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	15.00	—16.00
	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.20
Citrated	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.35	— 1.80
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.20	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.68	— .75
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.69	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Japanese	lb.	69	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.85
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .55
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	—	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	—	— .35
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.80	— .90
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¼	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each	—	— .80
Choral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.95	— 1.07
Bisulphate	oz.	.60	— 1.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	lb.	.65	— .75
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .32
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.12	— .22
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .45
Cinnabar	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .13
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
½ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Bbls.	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.25	— .30
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylcal.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.40	— .46
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—10.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .75
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.08	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	— .20
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.43	— .44
in cans	lb.	.44	— .45
Less	lb.	.47	— .55
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.80	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.36	— .44
Helmitol	lb.	—	— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.24	— .28
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.60	— 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Uure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.25	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.22	— .30
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.25	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.40
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	— .28
2 oz.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .22
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.65	— .79
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—. 14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.09	— .13
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .65
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .17
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz		— 3.25
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— 16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	6.50	— 7.75
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.65	— .75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	3.25	— 3.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	—165.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.50 — 1.65
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95 — 1.05
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40 — .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80 —1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75 — 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75 — 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80 — .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Turkish	lb.	— — —
Ginger	oz.	.45 — .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65 — 2.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00 — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75 — .90
Henbane	lb.	— — 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Wood	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Lard,	gal.	.95 — 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	— — —
Flowers	lb.	4.50 — 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.77 — .88
Raw	gal.	.76 — .87
Lobelia	oz.	— — .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50 —12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00 —22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50 — 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.32 — .37
Musk	oz.	— — 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00 — 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50 — 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.20 — 1.40
Pompeian	gal.	2.70 — 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75 — 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.40 — 4.00
Origanum	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.18 — .22
Kernel	lb.	.20 — .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	— — 1.25
Light	gal.	— — —
Russian	gal.	— — 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25 — 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45 — .55
Peanut	gal.	.90 — 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50 — 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	— — 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Western	lb.	2.45 — 2.55
Petit Grain	oz.	.45 — .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10 — 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10 — 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Rhodinol	oz.	— — 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30 — .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00 —18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.35 — .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40 — .50
Sage	oz.	— — .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.40 — 9.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80 — .95
Savin	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10 — 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90 — 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
White	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00 — 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60 — 2.75
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00 — 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50 — 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70 — .80
Iodine		— — 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95 — 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75 — .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	— — .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	11.25 —11.50
Granulated	lb.	12.60 —13.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	12.25 —12.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10 — .18
Orphol	oz.	— — —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22 — .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20 — .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40 — 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	— — 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	— — 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20 — .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65 — .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11 — .15
Paraform	oz.	.14 — .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	— — 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35 — .40
Paris Green	lb.	.32 — .42
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28 — .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40 — .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45 — .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21 — .23
White	lb.	.28 — .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50 — .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25 — .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45 — .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15 — .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	— — —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	— — 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	— — 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	— — .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75 — 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40 — 1.65
Photol	oz.	— — 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22 — .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10 — .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07 — .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48 — .52
Piperidine	oz.	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80 — .90
Piperazine	oz.	— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32 — .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28 — .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.45 — 2.50
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.75 — 2.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15 — 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30 — 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50 — .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25 — 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20 — .22
Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33 — .36
White	lb.	.36 — .38
Potassa, Caustic, com	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75 — 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	.12 — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30 — .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50 — .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.45 — 1.60
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10 — 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45 — .50
Borate	lb.	— — .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Chlorate	lb.	.58 — .75
Powdered	lb.	.59 — .76
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.65 — .75
Citrate	lb.	1.85 — 2.00
Cyanide	lb.	.80 — 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30 — 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27 — .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	lb.	4.05 — 4.30
Iodate	oz.	— — .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	— — 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.27½ — .30
Powdered	lb.	.26½ — .30
C. P.	lb.	.45 — .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .32
C. P.	lb.	— — —
Yellow	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .25
Salicylate	oz.	.30 — .35
Sulphide	lb.	1.10 — 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00 — 1.35
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .37
Berries	lb.	.20 — .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20 — 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20 — .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	— — .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	— — .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.24 — .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60 — .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95 — 1.15
Sulph.	oz.	.65 — .80
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.11
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.19
Bimuriate	oz.	— — 1.07
Arsenate	oz.	— — 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	— — 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	— — 1.07
Bisulphate	oz.	.75 — .80
Carbolate	oz.	— — 1.11
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 1.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — .99
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — .99
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.09
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .83
Phosphate	oz.	— — .99
Lactate	oz.	— — 1.05
Salicylate	oz.	— — .95
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.65 — .70
5-oz. cans	oz.	.70 — .73
1-oz. cans	oz.	.73 — .80
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.20
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12 — .14
German	lb.	.10 — .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.45 — .50
Red Saunders	lb.	.14 — .16
Rennet, powder	oz.	— — .75
Resin, common	lb.	.06 — .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs		4.75 — 5.50
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .16
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	— — 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.60 — 1.75
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.42 — .46
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—
1-oz.	oz.	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44 — .90
Clippings	lb.	.35 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34 — .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90 — 1.20
Red	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25 — .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07 — .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00 — 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .60
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.80	— .95
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.65	— 2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.70	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture		.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— 1.05
Cacodylate	oz.	4.00	— 4.40
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	.40	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph	oz.	—	— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .68
Squawwine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.22	— .26
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.23	— .30
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.27	— .32
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
hiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Veratrine	oz.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
	100s	—	— —
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Oz.	oz.	.45	— .53

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 12 to September 18, inclusive

ACETONE—166,213 lbs., $50,275, Italy; 6 lbs., $3, British South Africa.

ACID, ACETIC—50 lbs., $12, Panama; 8,075 lbs., $1,392, Cuba; 230 lbs., $35, San Domingo; 250 lbs., $78 Colombia; 400 lbs, $103, Costa Rica; 360 lbs., $38, Panama; 215 lbs., $45, Dutch West Indies.

ACID, BENZOIC—1,102 lbs., $4,133, France.

ACID, BORIC—6 lbs., $6, Newfoundland; 259 lbs., $47, San Domingo; 1,620 lbs., $232, Colombia; 112 lbs., $13, Venezuela; 284 lbs., $33, Costa Rica; 220 lbs., $36, Nicaragua; 225 lbs., $34, Panama; 200 lbs., $36, Ecuador; 73 lbs, $10, Peru.

ACID, CARBOLIC—145 lbs., $203, Colombia; $69, Bermuda.

ACID, CITRIC—100 lbs., $70, Chile; 450 lbs., $308, Colombia; 2,279 lbs, $1,360, Chile.

ACID, LACTIC—1,932 lbs., $970, Spain; 533 lbs., $69, Peru.

ACID, MURIATIC—565 lbs., $49, Guatemala; 22,650 lbs., $632, Cuba; 6,195 lbs., $201, San Domingo; 2,495 lbs., $117, Colombia; 4,066 lbs., $146, Peru.

ACID, OXALIC—691 lbs., $428, Cuba.

ACID, PICRIC—325,000 lbs., $370,000, France.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—5 lbs., $19, Guatemala; 40 lbs, $141, Spain.

ACID, SALICYLIC—146 lbs., $350, Australia, 5 lbs., $12, Jamaica.

ACID, SULPHURIC—4,775 lbs., $143, Guatemala; 150 lbs., $5, Cuba; 400 lbs., $11, Hayti; 234 lbs., $16. San Domingo; 11 lbs., $3, Brazil; 2,114 lbs., $117, Colombia; 12 lbs., $3, Jamaica; 120 lbs., $6, Dutch West Indies; 2,490 lbs., $136, Chile.

ACID, TARTARIC—8,285 lbs., $6,000, Norway; 100 lbs., $68, Guatemala; 149 lbs., $118, San Domingo; 635 lbs., $435, Colombia; 5,042 lbs., $2,925, Chile; 101 lbs., $75, Ecuador; 8,800 lbs., 6,534, Dutch East Indies.

ALCOHOL—137,403 gls., $46,763, France; 45,967 gls., $30,000, Switzerland; 58 lbs., $52, Nicaragua; 1,657,717 gls., $459,030, France; 47,948 gls., $15,240, Portugal; 254,740 gls., $231,586, England; 30 gls., $23, Cuba; 50 gls., $43, Hayti; 20 gls., $18, British South Africa.

ALCOHOL WOOD—8 gls., $4, Colombia; 140 gls., $169, British India.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$8,260, Netherlands; $11, Guatemala; $136, Argentina; $151, Chile.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$250, Greece; $3,657, British India.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$8, San Domingo; $57, Argentina; $8, Colombia; $11, Ecuador.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$9, Newfoundland.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$70, Panama; $35, Peru.

BARK EXTRACTS—$12,156, Italy.

BEES WAX—150 lbs., $14, Honduras; 171 lbs., $91, Colombia.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$171, Venezuela; $60, Philippine Islands.

BORAX—$7,000, England; $73, San Domingo; $44, Costa Rica; $7, Panama; $62, Dutch East Indies.

BROMINE—$11,619, England.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—4,500 lbs., $135, Guatemala; 2,000 lbs., $75, Honduras; 40,000 lbs., $1,540, Mexico; 3,000 lbs., $90, San Domingo; 30,450 lbs., $1,209, Venezuela; 22,000 lbs., $600, Dutch East Indies; 1,581 lbs., $82, British South Africa; 3,500 lbs., $147, Costa Rica; 3,000 lbs., $118, Nicaragua; 6,000 lbs.,$232, Panama; 500 lbs., $15, Jamaica; 100 lbs., $4, Danish West Indies; $64,000 lbs., $2,400, Argentina; 365,000 lbs., $7,157, Chile; 30,380 lbs., $957, Peru; 6,400 lbs., $165. Venezuela; 2,200 lbs., $96. Philippine Islands.

CASTOR OIL—245 gls., $361, Nicaragua; 20 gls., $26, Colombia; 10 gls., $12, Guatemala; 10 gls., $14, Honduras; 300 gls., $428, Nicaragua; 1,000 gls., $1,148, Cuba; 25 gls., $40, Hayti; 110 gls., $139, Chile; 15 gls., $25, Venezuela.

COCOA BUTTER—685, Mexico; $5,781, China; 3,164, Russia in Asia; $917, Australia; $12, Colombia.

COCOANUT OIL—$16,400, Norway; $15,715, Sweden.

COPPER SULPHATE—475 lbs., $63, Peru; 44,000 lbs., $4,180, Uruguay; 15,566 lbs., $1,903, Dutch East Indies.

CREOSOTE OIL—$12, British Honduras.

CHLOROFORM—$79, Greece; $184, Argentina; $14, Colombia; $129, Uruguay; $12, Venezuela; $358, Australia; $61, Spain; $55, Chile.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$50, England.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$160, Bermuda; $47, Guatemala; $164, Colombia; $48, Nicaragua; $9, Venezuela.

DEXTRINE—4,768 lbs., $198, Greece; 4,490 lbs., $147, Australia.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$7,960, France; $1,680, Argentina; $10, Brazil; $37, Uruguay; $540, British South Africa; $8,244, Spain; $540, Bolivia; $6,683, Chile; $241, Ecuador; $851, Peru; $97, British India; $30, Philippines.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$12, Norway; $5,719, England; $12, San Domingo; $22, Venezuela; $12,723, Italy; $2,626, Argentina; $789, Siam.

EPSOM SALTS—50 lbs., $4, Bermuda; 100 lbs., $2, San Domingo; 1,003 lbs., $30, Colombia; 236 lbs., $8, Costa Rica; 500 lbs., $19, Panama; 310 lbs., $10, Jamaica; 110 lbs., $3, Ecuador; 208 lbs., $13, Peru; 280 lbs., $8, Venezuela.

ETHER—$2, Hayti; $21, British South Africa; $31, Chile; $1,536, British India.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$378, Uruguay; $27, Peru; $550, British India.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$25, Bermuda; $49, Canada; $189, Jamaica; $13, British West Indies; **$462, Cuba; $82, Hayti;** $201, San Domingo; $20, Argentina, $126, Brazil; $38, Colombia; $219, Venezuela.

FORMALDEHYDE—23,400 lbs., $3,860, France; 2,761 lbs., $883, Argentina; 430 lbs., $144, Uruguay; 400 lbs., $50, Spain; 900 lbs., $95, Guatemala; 228 lbs., $33, Panama; 542 lbs., $90, Venezuela.

GLUCOSE—155,940 lbs., $3,986, France; 488,160 lbs., $12,010, England; 4,068 lbs., $100, Costa Rica; 20,340 lbs., $523, Cuba; 81,360 lbs., $2,002, Australia; 17,000 lbs, $400, Denmark; 406,800 lbs., $9,378, France; 13,361 lbs, $335, Greece; 176,934 lbs., $3,825, Switzerland; 418,576 lbs., $10,531, England; 2,000 lbs., $110, Cuba; 600 lbs, $14, San Domingo; 18,294 lbs., $450, Chile; 81,600 lbs., $1,920, British South Africa; 44,835 lbs., $1,019, Italy; 20,340 lbs., $500, Portugal; 334 lbs., $7, Peru; 3443 lbs., $99, British India; 40,680 lbs., $1,046 Dutch East Indies.

GLYCERIN—16,069 lbs., $7,665, England; 200 lbs., $97, Guatemala; 1,400 lbs., $780, Newfoundland; 1,689 lbs., $853, Cuba; 200 lbs., $96, San Domingo; 4,361 lbs., $2,450, Argentina; 350 lbs., $183, Colombia; 50 lbs., $29, Venezuela; 200 lbs., $84, Nicaragua; 272 lbs., $150, Panama; 140 lbs., $71, Newfoundland; 400 lbs., $223, Cuba; 2,551 lbs., $1,113, Chile; 50 lbs., $22, Colombia; 361 lbs., $192, Peru.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$2, British Honduras; $12, Panama; $23, San Domingo; $10,389, Argentina; $14, Colombia; $115, Brazil; $53, Uruguay; $157, Venezuela; $2,500, Cuba; $78, Argentina; $36, Honduras; $31, Panama; $190, Chile; $68, Ecuador; $653, Peru; $31, Uruguay.

IODINE—$432, British South Africa.

LEAD ACETATE—$1,710, Sweden; $22, Cuba; $3,750, China; $125, Costa Rica; $92, Peru; $98, Philippine Islands.

LEAD ARSENATE—$6, Panama.

LIME, CHLORIDE—$129, Guatemala $78, Costa Rica.

OPIUM—$142, San Domingo; $58, Panama.

PARIS GREEN—$1,440, Cuba; $384, Sweden.

PEPPERMINT OIL—$592, England; $51, Costa Rica; $323, Cuba; $77, Brazil; $300, China; 24 lbs., $63, Australia.

PERFUMERY—$3,664, France; $1,059, Norway; $1,600, England; $105, Costa Rica; $140, Panama; $1,827, Cuba; $72, Argentina; $1,615, Brazil; $19, Ecuador; $93, Venezuela; $74, China; $130, Japan; $4,119, Australia; $73, Norway; $1,030, England; $47, Bermuda; $10, British Honduras; $249, Guatemala; $44, Honduras; $66, Newfoundland; $8, British West Indies; $2,650, Cuba; $239, Dutch West Indies; $44, Hayti; $672, San Domingo; $4,336, Argentina; $464, Brazil; $39, Chile; $592, Colombia; $405, Ecuador; $51, Peru; $402, Uruguay; $753, Venezuela; $1,061, British India; $2,432, Australia; $371, New Zealand; $4,614, British South Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$3,450, France; $600, Netherlands; $462, Norway; $1,915, England; $308, Scotland; $8, Honduras; $251, Jamaica; $209, Cuba; $42, San Domingo; $604, Argentina; $22, Brazil; $100, Chile; $157, Colombia; $69, Uruguay; $2,214, British India; $50, Spain; $19, Panama; $28 Jamaica; $394, Cuba; $484, Argentina; $119, Chile; $64, Ecuador; $18, Peru; $54, Uruguay; $19, Venezuela; $3,657, British India; $199, Straits Settlements; $338, Hongkong; $105, Philippine Islands.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN—$4,336, England.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—1,000 lbs., $609, Guatemala; 5,747 lbs., $3,449, Brazil; 1,535 lbs., $844, British South Africa; 4,900 lbs., $3,560, Brazil; 3,796 lbs., $1,442, Peru.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—3,369 lbs., $1,395, Italy; 63 lbs., $47, Philippine Islands.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—112 lbs., $88, Guatemala; 2,130 lbs., $514, Cuba; 2,454 lbs., $1,027, Colombia; 50,000 lbs., $28,228, China; 112 lbs., $59, Costa Rica; 2,480 lbs., $1,030, Argentina; 1,120 lbs., $482, Ecuador; 1,385 lbs., $580, British India.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—390 lbs., $404, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—1,067 lbs., $1,658, British India.

QUICKSILVER—15,000 lbs., $14,900, England; 15,000 lbs., $12,750; 40 lbs., $92, Colombia.

QUININE—$10, Guatemala; $42, Nicaragua; $170, Venezuela; $8, British Indies.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$240, England; $16, Jamaica; $79, San Domingo; $102, Colombia; $137, Uruguay; $21, Venezuela; $23, England; $78, Panama; $68, Cuba; $13, Dutch West Indies; $25, Argentina; $85, Chile; $25, Ecuador; $252, Peru.

SALOL—1,035 lbs., $9,387, England; 2,642 lbs., $19,447, Russia in Europe.

SALTPETER—224 lbs., $52, Cuba; 2,200 lbs., $638, Colombia; 45,301 lbs., $11,326, Brazil; 100 lbs., $25, Panama.

SASSAFRAS OIL—$250, England.

SODA ASH—30,200 lbs., $630, Norway; 19,026 lbs., $485, Sweden; 44,407 lbs., $1,310, Cuba; 2,922 lbs., $87, San Domingo; 45,000 lbs., $1,675 Argentina; 10,342 lbs., $432, Colombia; 112,584 lbs., Chile; 15,895 lbs., $157, Peru; 3,494 lbs., $121, Dutch East Indies.

SODA, CAUSTIC—526,500 lbs., $11,830, France; 72,390 lbs., $2,578, Greece; 121,500 lbs., $8,000, Italy; 45,240 lbs., $2,500, Netherlands; 232,394 lbs., $9,296, Norway; 4,200 lbs., $92, Guatemala; 3,042 lbs., $114, Honduras; 730 lbs., $29, Panama; 89,280 lbs., $5,624, Mexico; 3,675 lbs., $148, Dutch West Indies; 3,375 lbs., $222, San Domingo; 112,900 lbs., $5,966, Argentina; 3,750 lbs., $214, Colombia; 593 lbs., $37, Peru; 1,050 lbs., $74, Venezuela; 68,341 lbs., $4,581, Australia; 40,054 lbs., $2,403, British South Africa; 1,097,518 lbs., $43,154, Italy; 50 lbs., $4, Bolivia; 20,011 lbs., $1,012, Peru; 2,545 lbs., $118, Venezuela; 338,978 lbs., $14,576, British India; 94,262 lbs., $4,689, Dutch East Indies.

SODA, SAL—1,250 lbs., $18, Panama; 8,040 lbs., $80, Jamaica; 120 lbs., $2, British West Indies; 375 lbs., $6, Hayti; 750 lbs., $14, San Domingo; 73,875 lbs., $1,018, Argentina; 7,500 lbs., $79, Jamaica.

SODIUM ACETATE—33,664 lbs., $4,377, Australia.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—136 lbs., $3, Dutch West Indies; 1,374 lbs., $33, Hayti; 2,567 lbs., $63, San Domingo; 200 lbs., $5, Chile; 112 lbs., $3, Colombia; 2,550 lbs., $48, Peru; 1,000 lbs., $23, Venezuela; 663 lbs., $17, Chile; 4,000 lbs., $76, Peru; 221 lbs., $7, Venezuela.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—1,249 lbs., $600, Netherlands; 10,312 lbs., $3,300, England; 4,645 lbs., $1,400, Scotland; 1,236 lbs., $372, Spain; 42,514 lbs., $5,255, Chile.

SODIUM CYANIDE—39,984 lbs., $12,001, Mexico; 20 lbs., $10, Panama.

Exportations—*Cont'd*

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—4,500 lbs., $113, Norway; 500 lbs., $10, Guatemala; 357 lbs., $10, Peru; 35,858 lbs., $1,166, Venezuela; 200 lbs., $6, Nicaragua; 40,125 lbs., $512, Chile.

SODIUM NITRATE—113,383 lbs., $3,700, England; 7,947 lbs., $497, Argentina.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—11,200 lbs., $1,232, Australia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—2,200 lbs., $4,400, England; 40 lbs., $101, Colombia; 541 lbs., $1,271, Australia; 5 lbs., $12, Jamaica.

SODIUM SALTS—$2,314, France; $13, Greece; $18,000, England; $175, Scotland; $10, Bermuda; $11, British Honduras; $11, Guatemala; $133, Argentina; $25, Chile; $5, Peru; $46,391, Italy; $8, Costa Rica; $39, Panama; $3, Colombia; $2,835, Ecuador; $39, Peru; $74, Venezuela; $292, Dutch East Indies; $560, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM SILICATE—215 lbs., $9, Honduras; 1,849 lbs., $78, Panama; 4,472 lbs., $150, Peru; 830 lbs., $30, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—430 lbs., $16, Guatemala; 29,113 lbs., $858, Uruguay; 7,940 lbs., $210, Peru.

SODIUM SULPHITE—36 lbs., $8, Peru.

SPONGES—2,128 lbs., $3,474; France; 400 lbs., $351, Australia; 324 lbs., $180, France; 16 lbs., $34, Cuba; 3 lbs., $10, San Domingo; 207 lbs., $249, Brazil; 116 lbs., $109, British India; 2,053 lbs., $1,570, Netherlands; 107 lbs., $274, Brazil; 838 lbs., $886, Australia.

SULPHUR—5 tons, $198, Peru.

TRINITROTOLUOL—125,889 lbs., $125,889, Italy.

ZINC OXIDE—158,625 lbs., $15,672, England; 67,625 lbs., $4,984, Scotland; 300 lbs., $28, Dutch West Indies; 1,000 lbs., $170, Colombia; 331,160 lbs., $31,755, France, 469 lbs., $68, Salvador.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 12 to September 18, inclusive

ACID—
2 drs., 50 bbls., cresylic, W. E. Jorlon & Co., Manchester.
13 bbls., cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.

ALCOHOL—
25 bbls., 70 drs., butyl, E. J. Dupont, De Nemours Powder Co., Hull.
1 cs., G. Schirmer, Bordeaux.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE—
10 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

BARK—
100 bs., birch, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Christiania.
1,279 bgs., mangrove, American Trad'g Co., Porto Colombia.

CASEIN—
180 bgs., C. T. Howe, London.
66 bgs., Mercantile Warehouse Co., London.
126 bgs., Atterbury Bros., London.
100 sks., Atterbury Bros., La Pallice.
100 sks., A. Klipstein & Co., La Pallice.
171 bgs., Casein M'f'g Co., London.
5 cs., T. Leeming & Co., London.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
96 cs., Cuttle Fish Bone Co., Marseilles.

DISINFECTANTS—
50 csks., West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
100 bgs., annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
32 chests, indigo, Cone Export & Com'l Co., London.
93 chests, indigo, C. E. Riley & Co., London.
25 chests, indigo, Geisenheimer & Co., London.
1 keg, dye, Baltic Chemical Co., London.
10 csks., orchil liquor, Read, Holliday & Sons, Manchester.

ESSENCES—
3 drs., mustard, Rockhill & Vietor, London.
8 cs., 6 csks., Rockhile & Vietor, Marseilles.
19 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
7 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London.
2 cs., coriander, B. Pressman, London.

EXTRACT—
55 csks., J. Keller & Co., Havre.
25 csks., C. H. Reisig, Bordeaux.

FLOWERS—
1 cse., saffron, C. Zimmermann & Co., Valericia.
2 cs., saffron, Standard Grocery Co., Bordeaux.

FRUIT SALTS—
50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

GELATINE—
9 cs., Bank of South Africa, London.

GUMS—
14 bbls., ester, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.
35 cs., tragacanth, McKesson & Robbins, London.
170 cs., aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.

GLYCERIN—
50 csks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.
100 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

HERBS—
130 bs., 3 bgs., medicinal, A. Joensson, Barcelona.

IRON OXIDE—
10 csks., G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.
23 csks., C. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.

JUICES—
1 cs., fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

KOLA NUTS—
50 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
34 bgs., Parke, Davis & Co., Kingston.

LEES—
374 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.
248 bs., wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

LEAD MANGANESE—
5 bbls., C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.

LEAVES—
54 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
33 bs., 30 bs., digitalis, W. Benkart, Valencia.
40 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
3 bs., medicinal, J. Toussain, Marseilles.

LEMON PEEL—
4 bgs., Arquimbau & Ramee, Denia.

LICORICE—
300 cs., paste, 1,700 bs., 400 cs., root, H. Utard, Barcelona.
85 bs., root, A. Joensson, Barcelona.
11 bs., wood, Weaver & Sterry, Marseilles.

LOGWOOD—
23 tons, 12¼ cwt., Caribbean Commercial Co., Kingston.
473 tons, Merchants Colonial Corp'n, Porto Plata.
2,773 pcs., All Americas Mercantile Corp'n, Porto Colombia.
585 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

MALT EXTRACT—
20 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.

MANGANESE LINOLEATE—
3 bbls., C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
13 cs., medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
4 cs., medicine, McKesson & Robbins, London.
30 cs., drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.

NAPHTHALENE—
81 csks., flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.

OILS—
10 bbls., codliver, Muth Bros. (Baltimore) Christiania.
50 cs., codliver, Schieffelin & Co., Christiania.
346 csks., cocoanut, Proctor & Gamble Co., London.
150 csks., seed, Will, Baumer & Co., Havre.
28 cs., castor, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
200 scks., creosote, T. D. Downing & Co., Manchester.
2 drms., tar, No Alcohol Co., Manchester.

ORANGE PEEL—
33 bgs., W. Berkert, Alicante.

PAPRIKA—
25 bgs., Swift & Co., Alicante.
25 cs., J. J. Navaro, Alicante.
25 cs., H. Sanchez & Co., Alicante.
100 bgs., M. P. Kuozor & Co., Alicante.
150 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante.

PERFUMERY—
51 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre.
9 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
1 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Bordeaux.
10 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
26 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
140 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
73 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
17 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
18 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
3 cs., B. E. Levy, Bordeaux.
21 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Bordeaux.
6 cs., perfumery goods, Veit Son & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., perfumery products, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.

QUEBRACHO—
901 bgs., extract, Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres.
482 pcs., All Americas Mercantile Corp'n, Porto Colombia.
458 pcs., American Trading Co., Porto Colombia.

ROOTS—
8 bs., ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Santos.
12 bs., medicinal, J. R. Marquette, Marseilles.
40 bs., medicinal, Brown Bros., & Co., Marseilles.

SEED—
480 bgs., rapeseed, Irving Nat'l Bank, Buenos Ayres.
193 bgs., canary, R. F. Downing & Co., London.
25 bgs., castor, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

SOAP—
300 cs., castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona.

SODIUM BENZOATE—
29 scks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.

SPICES—
165 bs., capsicum, McLaughlin, Gormly, King Co., London.

SPONGES—
16 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Havana.
18 bs., P. Van Schaack & Son, Havana.
36 bs., Greek American Sponge Co., Havana.

TARTAR—
56 bs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Barcelona.
65 bs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.
161 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
80 bs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

TETRACHLORETHANE—
7 drums, Merck & Co., London.

WAX—
22 bgs., carnauba, G. Arsinck & Co., Santos.
18 bgs., bees, F. E. Pardo, Havana.

ZINC OXIDE—
10 cs., E. F. Barry, London.

LEWISTON, MINN.—The M. and M. Remedy Company, recently incorporated to manufacture medicines, is also authorized to own and operate sanitoriums in connection with its business. C. H. Neeb of Miami, Fla., formerly of Lewiston, is president; W. J. Minges, Des Moines, Ia., vice president; E. J. Minges, Lewiston, secretary and Alfred W. Neeb a director. The firm is capitalized at $50,000.

IMPORTANT TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS OF INYO COUNTY, CAL.

The great demand for tungsten has recently led to an extremely energetic development of the tungsten deposits 8 miles west of Bishop, Inyo County, Cal. The deposits were discovered in 1913 but remained practically unknown until the spring of 1916. On April 7 the Standard Tungsten Company began work. Trails and roads were built, ore bodies were opened up, a mill was erected, and electric power was brought in. On June 7 the mill began to crush ore. The Tungsten Mines Company started work on May 1 and by the later part of July had completed a mill of 300 tons daily capacity and was rapidly opening its main ore body, disclosing a lode as much as 60 feet wide. This activity has greatly stimulated prospecting, and tungsten has been found in a belt 15 miles long.

The ore bodies, which have been visited by Adolph Knopf, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, are remarkable and in fact are of a kind not mentioned by the recognized authorities on ore deposits as a commercial source of tungsten. The ore consists of scheelite associated mainly with garnet, epidote, and quartz. The general country rock is granite, but in it are scattered masses of limestone which became mineralized at the time when the granite cooled from a molten condition. The limestones were altered to masses of garnet carrying subordinate scheelite by the metallic vapors then given off, and these are the ore bodies now worked. They average about 2 per cent of tungsten trioxide (WO_3). The deposits, like those recently discovered near Lovelock, Nev., belong to the so-called contact-metamorphic class, a well-known source of copper but not heretofore recognized as a source of tungsten.

The fact that the tungsten-bearing mineral—scheelite—is associated with garnet is a great help to the prospector, and all bodies of garnet rock scattered through the great granite masses of the eastern Sierra slope bordering Owens Valley are being carefully examined and panned for scheelite.

AN ARREST FOR FALSE ADVERTISING

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18—Henry G. Southwick, secretary-treasurer of the Southwick Shops, Inc., recently charged, as reported, with false advertising on a warrant sworn out by C. E. Lavigne, a representative of the American Fair Trade League, and who pleaded not guilty in the United States branch of the police court, will have his case come up for jury trial on September 20.

This case has created a great deal of interest in mercantile circles of Washington. The ad vigilance committee of the Retail Merchants' Association is said to have worked up a number of other cases, with the aid of Mr. Lavigne, having secured considerable evidence in a number of visits around town that will aid them in their prosecution of fakes under the Johnson false advertising law. The district attorney has refused to issue any more warrants in such cases until after a decision is rendered in the pending case. If this be successful the campaign will be vigorously carried on.

The members of the ad vigilance committee are of the belief that the law is a very strong one and that under it many prosecutions may and will be made.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Kampfmueller Rheumatic Remedy Company, manufacturing chemist, has filed amended articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000, and raising the number of directors from three to five.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PACIFIC SHIPPING

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20—The recent purchase of three large ships by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company marked the turning point in the fortunes of American shipping on the Pacific, states a report on trans-Pacific shipping just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. This purchase adds 17,100 gross tons to the 5,000 tons that remained of American shipping on the Pacific. Prior to the war the total American tonnage engaged in this trade was 80,000 gross tons.

The war has cut down the total shipping of all nations engaged in trans-Pacific trade from 380,000 gross tons to 280,000.

Before the war American shipping comprised 21 per cent of the total, British shipping 39 per cent, and Japanese 33 per cent. Up to the time the recent purchases were made American shipping had fallen off to 2 per cent, British tonnage had fallen off to 30 per cent, Japanese tonnage had increased to 55 per cent of the total, and Dutch shipping had jumped from practically nothing at all to 13 per cent. English tonnage fell from 150,000 gross tons to 84,000 tons, Japanese tonnage increased from 125,000 to 155,000 tons, and the Dutch increased from a negligible quantity to 35,000 tons.

Gradually the American flag is returning to the Pacific. The United States has more merchant vessels under construction than any other country in the world, and while the greater part of this new tonnage is not intended for immediate use on the Pacific, it is probable that sooner or later some of it will be diverted to the Far Eastern trade. Whether American shipping will fully regain its former standing on the Pacific can not now be definitely foretold, but there is no further danger of the flag disappearing in that quarter.

LOWNEY'S NOT SOLD TO UNITED DRUG CO.

Boston, September 13, 1916.

Editor Drug & Chemical Markets:

In a number of trade papers and newspapers, there have appeared articles stating that The Walter H. Lowney Co. has been merged with the United Drug Co. These statements are wholly incorrect and we will appreciate any correction you may make in your columns.

Neither the United Drug Company nor any other company has acquired an interest in The Walter M. Lowney Co., which will continue to operate its Boston plant and will have exclusive sale of all Lowney products as formerly.

The Walter M. Lowney Co. has sold its plant at Mansfield, Mass., to Chocolate Refiners, Inc., accepting payment therefor wholly in stock of the new corporation. Chocolate Refiners, Inc., has contracts with The Walter M. Lowney Company and with the United Drug Company to furnish all the chocolate raw material products used by their respective confectionery factories.

Very truly yours,
THE WALTER M. LOWNEY COMPANY.
(Signed) Walter M. Lowney,
President.

FORD H. KEITH, who is the representative in India of the Murine Eye Remedy Company, is in Chicago at present. He brought with him from the Far East a number of orders for his house, one being for $3,000 from a concern in Bombay. Two other large orders have been filled very recently in foreign countries by the Murine Eye Remedy Company, one being destined for Ecuador and one to Australia.

TRADE OF CHINA WITH THE UNITED STATES

The prospective visit to China of a Commission composed of United States Congressmen and business men, to study trade conditions and opportunities in that country, lends interest to a compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York regarding the foreign commerce of China and the share of the United States and of other principal countries of the world therein.

This compilation shows that the share of the United States in the imports of China is exceeded only by that of Great Britain, Japan and India, but that the growth in China's imports from Great Britain, Germany, Japan, India and numerous other countries is much more rapid than from the United States. In fact our share of the imports of China is declining, while that of other principal countries is increasing.

The total value of China's imports increased from $343,000,000 in 1907 to $427,400,000 in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war, a gain in that period of about 24%. A closer examination, however, of the details of that trade, country by country, shows that in the same period, 1907 to 1913 inclusive, the imports from Great Britain grew from $60,500,000 to $70,300,000; Germany from $12,600,000 to $20,500,000; Belgium, $8,200,000 to $11,500,000; Russia from $5,600,000 (in 1908) to $16,100,000; France from $2,500,000 to $3,800,000; India from $36,400,000 to $35,100,000; and Japan from $44,900,000 to $86,600,000; while the imports from the United States in the same period fell from $29,400,000 to $25,700,000. All of the above figures are in United States currency, being transformed from the Chinese official figures as stated in Haikwan Taels at the annual average ratio of the Haikwan Tael and the United States dollar for the respective years in question.

The increase in imports from Russia in the period in question, 1907-1913, was 185%; from Japan 93%; Germany 62%; France 52%; Belgium 40%; India 33%; and Great Britain 16%; while in the imports from the United States there was a decrease of 10%.

A study of China's trade statistics for an even longer period is equally striking. In the period beginning with the year 1900 and again ending with 1913, the last full year preceding the war, the share of the imports of China drawn from the United States, as shown by official figures of the Chinese Government, was in 1900, 7.6%; in 1913, 6%; from Great Britain in 1900, 20%; in 1913, 17%; from Japan in 1900, 11.4%; in 1913, 20.9%; from Germany in 1905 (the earliest available figures), 3.2%; in 1913, 5.1%; Russia less than 2% in 1900 and approximately 4.5% in 1913. The war made a considerable reduction in China's imports from Europe, cutting off entirely, of course, those from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium, and materially reducing those from Russia, Great Britain and France. As a result the percentage of China's imports supplied by the United States has slightly increased, having been in 1914, 7.1%, and in 1915, 8.2%, against 6% in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war. The total value, however, of China's imports from the United States in 1915 was less than in any year since 1910, having been but $22,900,000 against $25,800,000 in 1913 and $26,800,000 in 1912.

The official trade figures of the United States show exports to China in the fiscal year 1900, $15,259,000; in 1913, the year before the war, $24,699,000; and in 1916, $25,156,000; those to Japan in 1900, $29,081,000; 1913, $57,742,000; 1916, $75,008,000. The exports to China in 1916 are $9,899,000 in excess of 1900; those to Japan in 1916 are $45,927,000 in excess of 1900.

Comparing the fiscal year 1916 with 1900, the exports of the United States to China show an increase of 65%, to Japan 158%, and to Asia as a whole (exclusive of merchandise for European countries sent to Asiatic ports) 130%.

One ton of coniferous wood waste will produce from 15 to 25 gallons of 190-proof alcohol.

The bark of black oak, or "yellow oak," as it is often called on account of the color of the inner bark, is now used for dye-making.

TO ELIMINATE RETURNED GOODS EVIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—September 18—The Retail Merchants' Association of Washington, D. C., is planning a movement looking to the elimination of the returned merchandise evil. It has been found that this practice between buyer and seller has grown to enormous proportions and has been grossly abused. The public is informed that its perpetuation constitutes a health menace to the entire community.

While all of the stores interested have refused to take back goods in certain of the lines which they carry, attention has not been fully given to other dangers of a like nature due to the return of goods from a home where disease exists.

It is to do away with this abuse and to carry out a campaign for the more sanitary handling of all commodities that the merchants identified with the Retail Merchants' Association are considering rules which will bring about proper safeguards for legitimate trade. These rules are being promulgated by a special committee and will be available for distribution shortly.

INTERNAL REVENUE SELF-SUPPORTING

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18—A statement from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo dealing with the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that the efficient administration of that service during the three years 1914, 1915 and 1916 broke all previous records. During that period the Bureau recovered more than enough taxes to meet the entire expenses of the service, and the cost of collecting the revenue was the lowest in its history. The expenses of the Bureau, both in Washington and in the field, for these three years was $19,800,000, while there was assessed or collected approximately $21,000,000 which was entirely the result of the activities of the Bureau and its field force. This tax was unearthed through the discovery of frauds, evasions, errors, etc.

The cost of collecting internal revenue receipts during the fiscal year 1916 was 1.40 per cent; the average for the three years was 1.51, as against 1.67 per cent for the preceding four years, and 2.43 per cent per annum, the average cost since the establishment of the Bureau in 1863.

MARX & RAWOLLE FORM $1,000,000 COMPANY

Marx & Rawolle, 100 William street, New York, for many years well known as among the leading handlers of glycerin and soapmakers' supplies, have incorporated a $1,000,000 company under the laws of New York State, having taken out what is called a "blanket" charter which permits them to manufacture other chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. The principal office of Marx & Rawolle, Inc., will be in the village of Shoreham, Suffolk county, Long Island. Directors of the reincorporated company are: David F. Hiscox, Patchogue, L. I.; Herbert M. Simon, Freeport, L. I.; Warren Bigelow, 136 West 144th street, New York; Alexander A. Doblin, 44 Pine street, New York.

EXPRESS COMPANIES EARNINGS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18—The earnings of the principal express companies of the United States, according to an announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, increased more than 500 per cent for the eleven months ending with May 30, 1916, over the amount for the eleven months ending May 30, 1915. No explanation is given for this increase.

It is further shown that the net revenues totaled $9,943,422, as compared with $1,705,396 a year ago, while the gross revenues are stated at $82,865,512 as compared with $68,402,143 a year ago.

A. F. SIEVERS, chemical biologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture has returned to Washington from a stay in Martinsburg, W. Va., where he went to investigate the crops of belladonna and other drug plants now being grown there.